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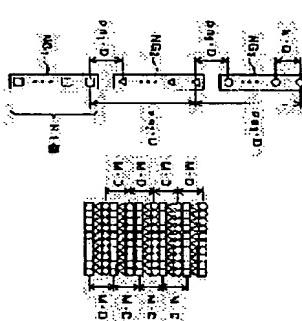
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(54) DEVICE AND METHOD FOR PRINTING USING A PLURALITY OF NOZZLE GROUPS AND RECORDING MEDIUM CONTAINING PROGRAM FOR OPERATING THEM RECORDED THEREIN

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To form a printing image having high quality by using a print head having multiple dot forming elements and to perform interlaced printing even when a pitch of the dot forming elements is varied in the middle of arrangement thereof.

SOLUTION: A print head 2 comprises a plurality of nozzle groups 2a, 2b which are provided at a predetermined distance (pn) therebetween in a sub-scanning direction. A plurality of nozzles of each of the nozzle groups 2a, 2b are arranged in the sub-scanning direction with a nozzle pitch (k). In a first printing method wherein each of the nozzle groups records a different raster, the distance (pn) between groups is set

a value different from the pitch (k) and the number of all the nozzles, the number M of nozzle groups, the number of times S of the scanning and the pitch (k) are determined such that each of N/(M,S) and k/M is a prime number with the other. Then, the sub-scanning with a constant pitch of N/S dot is executed. In a second printing method wherein each raster is recorded by the plurality of nozzle groups, the values N, M, S and k are determined such that each of N/(M,S) and k is a prime number with other, then the sub-scanning with a constant pitch of N/(M,S) dot is executed.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the airline printer which prints by forming a dot in the printing field on a printing medium. The print head, Said print head and the 1st scan mechanical component which said at least one side of said printing record medium to the 1st scanning direction. The 2nd scan mechanical component which moves at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to the 2nd scanning direction where said 1st scanning direction intersects perpendicularly. The print head mechanical component which forms a dot on said printing record medium by driving said print head based on a printing image data. A preparation and said print head are equipped with the dot formative element of N individual (N is four or more integers), the minimum element pitch along said 2nd scanning direction between two adjoining dot formative elements in said print head — k-D (k — an integer) — D is a dot pitch equivalent to print resolution, and the dot formative element of said N individual is classified into M dot formative element groups (M and N/M are two or more integers, respectively) containing the dot formative element of a N/M individual, respectively. As for the dot formative element group of the i-th in said M dot formative element groups (i is 1 — (M-1) an integer), and eye watch (i+1), only between groups pitch pg and D (integer for which pg differs from said k) have shifted to said 2nd scanning direction. Said 2nd scan mechanical component conveys at least said one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D twice [more than] the fixed feed per revolution of said. Said the 1st and 2nd scan mechanical components and said print head mechanical components. So that said M dot formative element groups may have the same location pattern which can be dot formed And the airline printer which drives said print head and said printing record medium so that formation of a dot may be attained in all the dot locations in said printing field by shifting mutually said each location pattern of said M dot formative element groups which can be dot formed.

[Claim 2] It is an airline printer with possible the dot formative element group which is an airline printer according to claim 1, and adjoins vacating a gap, and being separated along said 2nd scanning direction, and the dot formative element of said N/M individual of each dot formative element group forming the N/M same dot located in a line with about 1 train along said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in each scan along said 1st scanning direction.

[Claim 3] It is the airline printer which consists of two or more dot lines of said 1st scanning direction where it is an airline printer according to claim 2, and said each same pattern of said M dot formative element groups was periodically arranged in the pitch of M dots.

[Claim 4] Are an airline printer according to claim 3, and only between-groups distance pni and D (pni is an integer) are separated between said i-th dot formative element groups of eye watch (i+1). Said pni Value pni — pni(i's) from the 1st to the i-th It is set up so that the value from which the value of too much (M-1) individual which ***ed the accumulation value (signpni) with the number M of dot formative element groups differs mutually [1 — (M-1)] may be taken. When carrying out the scan of said 1st scanning direction S times (S is a positive integer and M-S is the factor of N) and forming the dot line of said 1st scanning direction, It is the airline printer with which said N, M, S, and k are chosen so that N/(M-S) and k/M may become the relation of

relatively prime, and said 2nd scan mechanical component conveys at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by twice the feed per revolution of said.

[Claim 5] It is the airline printer according to claim 4, and said print head is formed by only said between-groups distance pni's and D's making said 2nd scanning direction estrange M dot formative element units which have the dot formative element of said N/M individual of each dot formative element unit equal to said minimum element pitch k-D to said 2nd scanning direction.

[Claim 6] It is the airline printer currently formed when it is an airline printer according to claim 5, and said each dot formative element unit makes said 1st scanning direction estrange the even-dot formative element train and odd-dot formative element train by which two or more dot formative elements were formed in said 2nd scanning direction by twice as many element pitch 2 k-D as said minimum element pitch k-D, respectively and arranges them.

[Claim 7] Said 1st scan mechanical component is an airline printer which drives at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st [are an airline printer according to claim 9, and corresponding to said count M-S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[Claim 8] The airline printer with which it is an airline printer according to claim 2, and said each same pattern of said M dot formative element groups consists of two or more dots periodically arranged in the pitch of M dot on each dot line of said 1st scanning direction.

[Claim 9] Are an airline printer according to claim 8, and only between-groups distance pni and D (pni is an integer) are separated between said i-th dot formative element groups of eye watch (i+1). Said pni When it is set as a different integral value from k, the scan of said 1st scanning direction is carried out M,S times (S is a positive integer and M-S is the factor of N) and the dot line of said 1st scanning direction is formed. It is the airline printer with which said N, M, S, and k are chosen so that N/(M-S) and k may become the relation of relatively prime, and said 2nd scan mechanical component conveys at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D N/(M-S) twice the feed per revolution of said.

[Claim 10] It is the airline printer which it is an airline printer according to claim 9, and said print head is formed by only said between-groups distance pni's and D's making said 2nd scanning direction estrange M dot formative element units which have the dot formative element of a N/M individual, respectively, and arranging them in it, and has the pitch with the dot formative element of said N/M individual or each dot formative element unit equal to said minimum element pitch k-D to said 2nd scanning direction.

[Claim 11] It is the airline printer currently formed when it is an airline printer according to claim 10, and said each dot formative element unit makes said 1st scanning direction estrange the even-dot formative element train and odd-dot formative element train by which two or more dot formative elements were formed in said 2nd scanning direction by twice as many element pitch 2 k-D as said minimum element pitch k-D, respectively and arranges them.

[Claim 12] The airline printer with which said M dot formative element groups are formed by stopping some dot formative elements among two or more dot formative elements which are airline printers according to claim 9, and were arranged in said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in said print head.

[Claim 13] Said 1st scan mechanical component is an airline printer which drives at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st [are an airline printer according to claim 9, and corresponding to said count M-S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[Claim 14] It is an airline printer according to claim 1. The dot formative element of said N individual White being classified into the block of BN individual (integer with BN equal to N/M which contains M dot formative elements, respectively and being mutually separated only from interblock distance pb-D (pb is the positive integer of k and an inequality) of the adjoining block Said M dot formative element groups are formed of the corresponding dot formative element in

each block. Said M dot formative elements in said each block it is possible to form the M same dots located in a line with about 1 train along said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in each scan along said 1st scanning direction. When carrying out the scan of said 1st scanning direction M.S times (S is a positive integer) and forming the dot line of said 1st scanning direction, Said N, M, S, k, and pb are chosen so that $N/(M-S)$ and [k and $(M-1)+pb$] may become the relation of relatively prime. Said 2nd scan mechanical component The airline printer which conveys at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D $N/(M-S)$ twice the feed per revolution of said.

[Claim 15] It is the airline printer which it is an airline printer according to claim 14, and said print head is formed by only said block distance pb-D's making said 2nd scanning direction estrange the dot formative element unit of BN individual which has M dot formative elements, respectively, and arranging it in it, and has the pitch with said M dot formative elements of each dot formative element unit equal to said minimum element pitch k-D to said 2nd scanning direction.

[Claim 16] It is the airline printer currently formed when it is an airline printer according to claim 15, and said each dot formative element unit makes said 1st scanning direction estrange the said dot formative element train and odd-dot formative element train by which two or more dot formative elements were formed in said 2nd scanning direction by twice as many element pitch 2 k-D as said minimum element pitch k-D, respectively and arranges them.

[Claim 17] The airline printer with which the block of said BN individual is formed by stopping prints dot formative elements among two or more dot formative elements which are airline printers according to claim 14, and were arranged in said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in said print head.

[Claim 18] Said 1st scan mechanical component is an airline printer which drives at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st [are an airline printer according to claim 14, and corresponding to said count M-S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[Claim 19] While forming a dot in the printing field on said printing record medium, moving at least one side of the print head and a printing record medium to the 1st scanning direction it is the printing approach which prints using the airline printer moved to the 2nd scanning direction where said 1st scanning direction intersects perpendicularly at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium. Said print head is equipped with the dot formative element of N individual (N is four or more integers), the minimum element pitch along said 2nd scanning direction between two adjoining dot formative elements in said print head — k-D (k — an integer → D is a dot pitch equivalent to print resolution, and the dot formative element of said N individual is classified into M dot formative element groups (M and N/M are two or more integers, respectively) containing the dot formative element of a N/M individual, respectively. As for the dot formative element group of the i -th in said M dot formative element groups (i is 1 — $M-1$, an integer), and eye watch ($i+1$), only between-groups pitch pgi and D (integer for which numbers from said k) have shifted to said 2nd scanning direction. So that at [at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium may be conveyed to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D twice [more than] the fixed feed per revolution of said and said M dot

[Claim 20] It is the printing approach with possible the dot formative element group which is the printing approach according to claim 19, and adjoins vacating a gap, and being separated along a dot may be attained in all the dot locations in said printing field by shifting mutually said each location pattern of said M dot formative element groups which can be dot formed.

[Claim 20] It is the printing approach with possible the dot formative element group which is the printing approach according to claim 19, and adjoins vacating a gap, and being separated along said 2nd scanning direction, and said N/M dot formative element of each dot formative element group forming the dot of the same N/M individual located in a line with about 1 train along said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in each scan along said 1st scanning direction.

[Claim 21] It is the printing approach which consists of two or more dot lines of said 1st scanning direction where it is the printing approach according to claim 20, and said each same

pattern of said M dot formative element groups was periodically arranged in the pitch of M dots.

[Claim 22] Are the printing approach according to claim 21, and only between-groups distance pni and D (pni is an integer) are separated between said i-th dot formative element groups of eye watch ($i+1$). Said pni Value $pni-1-pni(s)$ from the 1st to the i -th It is set up so that the value from which the value of too much $(M-1)$ individual which **(ed) the accumulation value (signapn) with the number M of nozzle groups differs mutually [$1-(M-1)$] may be taken. When carrying out the scan of said 1st scanning direction S times (S is a positive integer and $M-S$ is the factor of N) and forming the dot line of said 1st scanning direction. The printing approach of choosing said N, M, S, and k so that $N/(M-S)$ and k/M may become the relation of relatively prime, and conveying at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D $N/(M-S)$ twice the feed per revolution of said.

[Claim 23] The printing approach of being the printing approach according to claim 22, and driving at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st [according to said count S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[Claim 24] the printing approach by which it is the printing approach according to claim 20, and said each same pattern of said M dot formative element groups consists of two or more dots periodically arranged in the pitch of M dot on each dot line of said 1st scanning direction.

[Claim 25] When it is the printing approach according to claim 24, the scan of said 1st scanning direction is carried out M.S times (S is a positive integer and $M-S$ is the factor of N) and the dot line of said 1st scanning direction is formed. The printing approach of choosing said N, M, S, and k so that $N/(M-S)$ and k may become the relation of relatively prime, and conveying at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D $N/(M-S)$ twice the feed per revolution of said.

[Claim 26] The printing approach of being the printing approach according to claim 25, and driving at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st [according to said count M-S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[Claim 27] It is the printing approach according to claim 19. The dot formative element of said N individual while being classified into the block of BN individual (integer with BN equal to N/M) which contains M dot formative elements, respectively and being mutually separated only from interblock distance pb-D (pb is the positive integer of k and an inequality) of the adjoining block. Said M dot formative element groups are formed of the corresponding dot formative element in each block. Said M dot formative elements in said each block It is possible to form the M same dots located in a line with about 1 train along said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum

element pitch k-D in each scan along said 1st scanning direction. When carrying out the scan of said 1st scanning direction M.S times (S is a positive integer) and forming the dot line of said 1st scanning direction. The printing approach of choosing said N, M, S, k, and pb so that $N/(M-S)$ and [k and $(M-1)+pb$] may become the relation of relatively prime, and conveying at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D $N/(M-S)$ twice the feed per revolution of said.

[Claim 28] The printing approach of being the printing approach according to claim 27, and driving at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st [according to said count M-S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[Claim 29] While forming a dot in the printing field on said printing record medium, moving at least one side of the print head and a printing record medium to the 1st scanning direction It is the record medium which recorded the computer program for the computer which controls the airline printer made to move at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to the 2nd scanning direction where said 1st scanning direction intersects perpendicularly and in which computer reading is possible. Said print head is equipped with the dot formative element of N individual (N is four or more integers), the minimum element pitch along said 2nd scanning direction between two adjoining dot formative elements in said print head — k-D (k — an integer → D is a dot pitch equivalent to print resolution, and the dot formative element of said N individual is classified into M dot formative element groups (M and N/M are two or more integers, respectively) containing the dot formative element of a N/M individual, respectively. As for the dot formative element group of the i -th in said M dot formative element groups (i is 1 — $M-1$, an integer).

(M-1) an integer), and eye watch (i+1), only between-groups pitch pgi and D (integer for which pgi differs from said k) have shifted to said 2nd scanning direction. The 1st program which operates said computer so that said computer program may convey at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D twice [more than] the fixed feed per revolution of said. So that said M dot formative element groups may have the same location pattern which can be dot formed And so that formation of a dot may be attained in all the dot locations in said printing field by shifting mutually said each location pattern of said M dot formative element groups which can be dot formed The record medium equipped with the 2nd program which operates said computer in which computer reading is possible.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Description of the Invention] This invention relates to the record medium which recorded the program performing the processing in the airline printer equipped with the print head which has two or more dot formative element groups arranged in a distance between groups which uses for example, an ink jet type serial printer, a line printer, etc., and is different from especially a dot formative element pitch about a suitable printing technique and the printing approach, and a list technique, for example For example, a serial non impact ink jet printer The printing result according to print data is obtained by making an ink droplet breathe out from each nozzle, making a main scanning direction drive the print head in which two or more nozzles were formed, and conveying printing record media, such as a form, in the direction of vertical scanning which intersects perpendicularly with a main scanning direction. However, in this conventional ink jet printer, since the dot line where it adjoins the variation in a nozzle property etc. tends to be conspicuous, and there is a problem that printing quality is low.

[0003] It sets up so that drive nozzle several n and the nozzle pitch k may stand on the relation of relatively prime, and the so-called interface printing of constant pitch vertical scanning of performing paper feed in the fixed amount of vertical scanning of n dot pitch is proposed there as indicated by U.S. Pat. No. 4198642 etc.

[#1-#9] Drawing 1 is the explanatory view showing the conventional interface printing. The nozzle (#1-#9) of N individual (the example of illustration N=9) is arranged in the direction of vertical scanning by the print head 100 by predetermined nozzle pitch k-D (the example of illustration k=4). Moreover, vertical-scanning delivery is performed by fixed feed-per-revolution L-D. In order all nozzles as a drive nozzle in the example shown in drawing 1, drive nozzle several [the number N and] n is equal. Here, D is print resolution and is also called the "dot pitch." In addition, below, only the integral part may be used as various kinds of parameters (k-D, L-D grades) defined by the integral multiple of a dot pitch D. For example, a "nozzle pitch", a call, and L are called a "feed per revolution" for k. When performing interface printing, the nozzle pitch k and vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L-(n) have the relation of relatively prime. For example, if print resolution of the direction of vertical scanning is set to 360dpi in the case of k=4, the nozzle pitch k will become 4 dots (4/360 inch). Similarly, amount of paper feeds, i.e., vertical-scanning feed per revolution, L (=n) becomes 9 dots (9/360 inch).

[0005] An adjoining dot line is formed of a mutually different nozzle by performing vertical scanning of L dot pitch, whenever it performs horizontal scanning of the dot line which #7 nozzle forms with the 1st horizontal-scanning pass is formed of #5 nozzle, the next dot line is further formed of #3 nozzle, and the next dot line is further formed of #1 nozzle. Therefore, since the variation in a nozzle property etc. is distributed by using interface printing, a high-definition printing image can

be obtained.

[0006] [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the ink jet printer of the interface printing method by the conventional technique, after being premised on the fixed nozzle pitch k being obtained, it sets up so that the nozzle pitch k and drive nozzle several n may stand on the relation of relatively prime, and fixed paper feed of n dot pitch is performed.

[0007] By the way, the need for "formation of many nozzles" of forming many nozzles in the print head conventionally is increasing by the request of the improvement in a print speed etc. in recent years. However, it is difficult to form many nozzles stably in a fixed nozzle pitch, and a nozzle pitch may be changed on the way, or may produce a defect for some nozzles. Since a raster laps or the raster of printing impossible is produced even if it performs interface printing by the conventional technique when a predetermined nozzle pitch cannot be obtained, printing quality deteriorates sharply. Therefore, when forming many nozzles in the print head, a predetermined nozzle pitch must be secured, but since the yield falls, a manufacturing cost also rises. If it puts in another way, since it is premised on a fixed nozzle pitch being obtained regardless of the request of the formation of many nozzles in recent years, with the conventional technique, obtaining a fixed nozzle pitch cannot apply to the airline printer of difficult many nozzles as it is at all.

[0008] The purpose of this invention is to acquire high-definition printing image quality using the print head equipped with many dot formative elements. Other purposes of this invention are to enable interface printing, even when the pitches of a dot formative element differ on the way. [0009] [The means for solving a technical problem, and its operation and effectiveness] In order to attain a part of **** or other purposes [at least], this invention offers the airline printer which prints by forming a dot in the printing field on a printing record medium. The 1st scan mechanical component which this airline printer makes move at least one side of the print head, said print head, and said printing record medium to the 1st scanning direction. The 2nd scan mechanical component which moves at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to the 2nd scanning direction where said 1st scanning direction intersects perpendicularly. It has the print head mechanical component which forms a dot on said printing record medium by driving said print head based on a printing image data. The minimum element pitch which said print head was equipped with the dot formative element of N individual (N is four or more integers), and met said 2nd scanning direction between two adjoining dot formative elements in said print head is k-D (dot pitch by which k is equivalent to an integer and D is equivalent to print resolution). Moreover, the dot formative element of said N individual is classified into M dot formative element groups (M and N/M are two or more integers, respectively) containing the dot formative element of a N/M individual, respectively. As for the dot formative element group of the i-th in said M dot formative element groups (i is 1 - (M-1) an integer), and eye watch (i-1), only between-groups pitch pgi and D (integer for which pgi differs from said k) have shifted to said 2nd scanning direction. Said 2nd scan mechanical component conveys at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D twice [more than] the fixed feed per revolution of said. Said print head and said printing record medium are driven by shifting mutually said each location pattern of said M dot formative element groups which can be dot formed so that formation of a dot may be attained in all the dot locations in said printing field, so that it may have the location pattern [said the 1st and 2nd scan mechanical components and said print head mechanical components] with said M same dot formative element groups which can be dot formed.

[0010] Here, the ink jet type actuator which a "dot formative element" means [actuator] the device or means for forming a dot in a printing record medium, for example, makes an ink droplet breathe out from a nozzle hole at a piezoelectric transducer, a heater, etc. corresponds. [0011] In the above-mentioned airline printer, since the so-called interface printing can be performed with the feed per revolution 2 and more than D using M dot formative element groups, high-definition printing image quality can be acquired using the print head equipped with many dot formative elements.

[0012] According to one mode of this invention, along said 2nd scanning direction, an adjoining dot formative element group vacates a gap, and is separated, and the dot formative element of said N/M individual of each dot formative element group can form the dot of the same N/M individual located in a line with about 1 train along said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in each scan along said 1st scanning direction.

[0013] An operative condition — setting like, said each same pattern of said M dot formative element groups consists of two or more dot lines of said 1st scanning direction periodically arranged in the pitch of M dot.

[0014] Only between-groups distance pni and D (pni is an integer) are separated between said i-th dot formative element groups of eye watch (i+1). Said pni Value pni_i-pni_{i+1} from the 1st to the i-th it is set up so that the value from which the value of too much (M-1) individual which (***) differs mutually [1-(M-1)] may be taken. Moreover, when carrying out the scan of said 1st scanning direction S times (S is a positive integer and M-S is the factor of N) and forming the line of said 1st scanning direction. Choosing said N, M, S, and k so that N/(M-S) and k/M become the relation of relatively prime, said 2nd scan mechanical component conveys at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D/N/S twice the feed per revolution of said. Here, “a distance between groups” means the clearance of adjoining dot formative element groups, and means the pitch between the dot formative elements which more specifically approach most among each dot formative element of an adjoining dot formative element group.

[0015] Thus, what is necessary is just to have realized minimum element pitch k-D predetermined within each dot formative element group, when grouping of the dot formative element of N individual is carried out to M dot formative element groups and between-groups distance pni and D of each dot formative element group are set up as mentioned above. If it puts in another way, the print head which has many dot formative elements can be easily obtained by integrating the dot formative element group in which the dot formative element was arranged by predetermined minimum element pitch k-D.

[0016] And an adjoining dot line can be formed by mutually different dot formative element by choosing said N, M, S, and k so that N/(M-S) and k/M may become the relation of relatively prime, and making the 2nd scanning direction convey at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium by the dot pitch D/N/S twice the feed per revolution of D by the 2nd scan mechanical component.

[0017] Said print head is formed by only said between-groups distance pni's and D's making said 2nd scanning direction estrange M dot formative element units which have the dot formative element of a N/M individual, respectively, and arranging them in it, and you may make it said N/M dot formative element of each dot formative element unit have the pitch equal to said minimum element pitch k-D to said 2nd scanning direction.

[0018] By using two or more dot formative element units in which it comes to arrange a dot element unit by minimum element pitch k-D, the print head which has many dot formative elements conventionally can be obtained easily. That is, arrange two or more dot formative element units of each, and the print head is formed, the yield is [] direction] high and a manufacturing cost decreases rather than it makes many dot formative elements at once to the print head.

[0019] Said each dot formative element unit may be made to be formed, when two or more dot formative elements make said 1st scanning direction estrange the even-dot formative element train and odd-dot formative element train which were formed in said 2nd scanning direction by twice as many element pitch 2 k-D as said minimum element pitch k-D and arrange them, respectively.

[0020] By arranging two dot formative element trains side by side to the 1st scanning direction, the minimum element pitch in each dot formative element train can be doubled in the case of forming by the single tier (= 2 k-D). Therefore, many dot formative elements can be easily formed in one dot formative element unit.

[0021] You may make it said 1st scan mechanical component drive at least one side of said print

head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st [according to said count S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[0022] For example, when the count S of a scan is set as 2 (S=2), the dot line where the 1st scanning direction continued will be formed with two scans. Therefore, if the same as that of the case where the feed rate (1st scanning direction rate) of the print head or a printing record medium is S= 1, a print speed will fall to one half. Then, high-definition printing image quality can be acquired by changing dynamically the feed rate of the print head or a printing record medium according to the count S of a scan, without reducing a printing throughput. Here, “the 1st scanning direction rate” means the 1st scanning direction rate proportional to the count S of a scan in more detail. Although it is desirable to make it be limited to this.

[0023] Other voice of this invention — setting like, said each same pattern of said M dot formative element groups consists of two or more dots periodically arranged in the pitch of M dot on each dot line of said 1st scanning direction.

[0024] In the embodiment, only between-groups distance pni and D (pni is an integer) are separated between said i-th dot formative element groups of eye watch (i+1), and it is said pni. It is set as a different integral value from k. Moreover, when carrying out the scan of said 1st scanning direction M,S times (S is a positive integer and M-S is the factor of N) and forming the dot line of said 1st scanning direction. Choosing said N, M, S, and k so that N/(M-S) and k may become the relation of relatively prime, said 2nd scan mechanical component conveys at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D/N/(M-S) twice the feed per revolution of said.

[0025] What is necessary is just to have realized minimum element pitch k-D predetermined within each dot formative element group, when grouping of the dot formative element of N individual is carried out to M dot formative element groups and between-groups distance pni and D of each dot formative element group are set up as mentioned above. If it puts in another way, the print head which has many dot formative elements can be easily obtained by integrating the dot formative element group in which the dot formative element was arranged by predetermined minimum element pitch k-D.

[0026] And an adjoining dot line can be formed by mutually different dot formative element by choosing said N, M, S, and k so that N/(M-S) and k may become the relation of relatively prime, and making the 2nd scanning direction convey at least one side of said print head and said minimum element pitch k-D.

[0027] Said M dot formative element groups may be made to be formed by stopping some dot formative elements among two or more dot formative elements arranged in said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in said print head.

[0028] That is, two or more dot formative element groups can be obtained by forming two or more dot formative elements by predetermined minimum element pitch k-D and not using some dot formative elements. In this case, between-groups distance pni and D serve as a multiple of minimum element pitch k-D. Thereby, when defects, such as property degradation and an omission, arise for example, in a part of dot formative element, interface printing by this invention can also be performed by stopping the dot formative element concerned.

[0029] In other modes of an airline printer, the dot formative element of said N individual being classified into the block of BN individual (integer with BN equal to N/M) which contains M dot formative elements, respectively and being mutually separated only from interblock distance pb-D (pb is the positive integer of k and an inequality) of the adjoining block. Said M dot formative element groups are formed of the corresponding dot formative element in each block. Said M dot formative elements in said each block. It is possible to form the M same dots located in a line with about 1 train along said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in each scan along said 1st scanning direction. When carrying out the scan of said 1st scanning direction M,S times (S is a positive integer) and forming the dot line of said 1st scanning

direction. Said N, M, S, k, and pb are chosen so that $N/(M-S)$ and $[k \text{ and } (M-1)+pb]$ may become the relation of relatively prime. Said 2nd scan mechanical component At least one side of said print head and said printing record medium is conveyed to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D $N/(M-S)$ twice the feed per revolution of said.

[0030] For example, considering the case ($N=10$, $B=2$) where ten dot formative elements are divided into two blocks, each block is constituted by every five dot formative elements, respectively ($N/BN=10/2=5$), therefore — the inside of each block — 1st dot formative element – five dot formative elements to the 5th dot formative element exist, respectively. Then, five dot formative element groups can be constituted by carrying out grouping of the corresponding dot formative element within each block like the 1st dot formative element of each block, the 2nd dot formative element, and the 3rd dot formative element. Thus, also when a dot formative element group is constituted, overlap printing by interface can be performed.

[0031] The block of said BN individual may be made to be formed by stopping some dot formative elements among two or more dot formative elements arranged in said 2nd scanning direction by said minimum element pitch k-D in said print head.

[0032] Moreover, you may make it said 1st scan mechanical component drive at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 1st scanning direction with the 1st according to said count M-S of a scan] scanning direction rate.

[0033] Here, M dot formative element groups will scan the same dot line by a unit of S times, respectively. For example, when two dot formative element groups M1 and M2 are formed, each dot line in a printing field is scanned by the 2nd dot formative element group M2 while it is scanned by the 1st dot formative element group M1. And the dot line which followed the 1st scanning direction is formed of each scan of each dot formative element groups M1 and M2. Therefore, since each dot formative element group is what shows the count scanned, respectively, said S can also be expressed as "a count S of a group scan."

[0034] Now, for example, when S is set as 2 ($S=2$), the dot line where the [1st scanning direction continued will be formed with the scan of 2M time. Therefore, if the same as that of the case where the feed rate (1st scanning direction rate) of the print head or a printing record medium is $S \geq 1$, a print speed will fall to one half. Then, high-definition printing image quality can be acquired by changing the feed rate of the print head accommodative according to count M-S of a scan, without reducing a printing throughput.

[0035] Here, "the 1st [according to count M-S of a scan] scanning direction rate" means in more detail the 1st scanning direction rate which increases according to count M-S of a scan. Although it is desirable to make it be proportional to count M-S of a scan as for the 1st [0036] This invention is turned also to the printing approach which prints using the airline printer made to move at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to the 2nd scanning direction where said 1st scanning direction intersects perpendicularly while it forms a the printing field on said printing record medium again, moving at least one side of the head and a printing record medium to the 1st scanning direction. By this printing approach, at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium is conveyed to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D twice [more than] the fixed feed per revolution of said. Moreover, by shifting mutually said each location pattern of said M dot formative element groups which can be dot formed, said print head and said printing record medium are driven so that formation of a dot may be attained in all the dot locations in said printing field, so that said M dot formative element groups may have the same location pattern which can be dot formed.

[0037] This invention is turned also to the record medium which recorded the computer program for the computer which controls the airline printer made to move at least one side of said print head and said printing record medium to the 2nd scanning direction where said 1st scanning direction intersects perpendicularly while it forms a dot in the printing field on said printing record medium further, moving at least one side of the print head and a printing record medium to the 1st scanning direction. The 1st program which operates said computer so that this computer program may convey one side of said print head and said printing record medium to said 2nd scanning direction by the dot pitch D twice [more than] the fixed feed per revolution

of said. So that said M dot formative element groups may have the same location pattern which can be dot formed And by shifting mutually said each location pattern of said M dot formative element groups which can be dot formed, it has the 2nd program which operates said computer so that formation of a dot may be attained in all the dot locations in said printing field.

[0038]

[Other modes of invention] This invention contains other following modes. The 1st mode is a mode as a program feeder which supplies to a computer the computer program which realizes each process of the above-mentioned invention, or the function of each part through a communication path. In such a mode, a program can be put on the server on a network etc. a required program can be downloaded to a computer through a communication path, and above approach and equipment can be realized by performing this.

[Embodiment of the Invention]

A. Fundamental condition drawing_2 of a printing method using the nozzle group of A-1.1 fundamental conditions of a general printing method is an explanatory view to show the scanning feed-per-revolution L [a dot] and ** are contained in the parameter of a printing method. Count of scan S [a time] is a count which shows with how many times horizontal scanning each raster is filled by the dot. In the example of drawing_2, since each raster is filled with one horizontal scanning, it is $S=1$.

[0041] In the example of drawing_2, the nozzle pitch k is 3 dots and the use nozzle number N1 is four pieces. In addition, the use nozzle number N1 is the number of the nozzle actually used in two or more nozzles mounted. It means that the count S of a scan forms a dot intermittently every dot ($S=1$) in one horizontal scanning. Therefore, the count S of a scan is equal also to the number of the nozzles used in order to record all the dots on each raster.

[0042] The offset F of the nozzle after each vertical-scanning delivery is indicated to be vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L and its cumulative value signal for every vertical-scanning delivery to the table of drawing_2 (B). Here, Offset F is a value which shows how many dots the location of the nozzle after vertical-scanning delivery has separated from the criteria location in the direction of vertical scanning, when the periodic location (drawing_2 location in every 4 dots) of the first nozzle where vertical-scanning delivery is not performed is assumed to be the criteria location of offset 0. For example, as shown in drawing_2 (A), only vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L (4 dots) moves the location of a nozzle in the direction of vertical scanning by the 1st vertical-scanning delivery. On the other hand, the nozzle pitch k is 3 dots. Therefore, the offset F of the nozzle after the 1st vertical-scanning delivery is 1 (refer to drawing 2 (A)). Similarly, sigma L = 8 dots of locations of the nozzle after the 2nd vertical-scanning delivery are moved from the initial valve position, and the offset F is 2, sigma L = 12 dots of locations of the nozzle after the 3rd vertical-scanning delivery are moved from the initial valve position, and the offset F is 0. Since the offset F of a nozzle returns to 0 by 3 times of vertical-scanning delivery, all the dots on the raster in a printing field are recordable by repeating this cycle by making three vertical scanning into 1 cycle.

[0043] Offset F is zero, when the location of a nozzle is located in the location which separated only the integral multiple of the nozzle pitch k from the initial valve position so that the above-mentioned example may also show. Moreover, Offset F is given by %k just because it broke cumulative value sigma [of vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L] L by the nozzle pitch k (signal.) It is the operator which shows that remainder of a division is taken "%" here. In addition, if the initial valve position of a nozzle is considered to be a periodic location, Offset F can also be considered that the amount of phase shifts from the initial valve position of a nozzle is shown.

[0044] In order to make it there be neither an omission nor duplication in the raster by which vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L is recorded for the count S of a scan by 1 in a fixed case, it is necessary to satisfy the following conditions C1.

[0045] [Conditions C1]: Vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L is equal to N1 use nozzle, and as for vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L (=N1) and the nozzle pitch k, has the relation of relatively prime.

[0046] He can understand this condition C1 by thinking as follows. That is, if it records that there is no omission of a raster, the raster of $1 \times k$ N will be recorded among k scans. At this time, the location of the nozzle after k times of vertical-scanning delivery should come to the location distant from the early nozzle location by the $N1 \times k$ raster. What is necessary is just to carry out a "for it to be to N1 use nozzle about vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L" setup, in order to realize such a nozzle location. Moreover, in order to make it there be neither an omission nor duplication in the raster recorded, it is necessary to take the value from which the value of each offset F in k times of each vertical-scanning delivery differs mutually [$0 - (k-1)$ the range].

[0047] It is necessary is just to carry out a "for it to be in the relation of relatively prime about vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L and the nozzle pitch k" setup, in order to realize the value of such offset F. Here, "relation of relatively prime" means that two integers do not have any common divisors other than one. By satisfying the above-mentioned conditions C1, an omission and duplication can be lost to the raster recorded.

[0047] Drawing 3 is an explanatory view to show the fundamental conditions of a printing method in case the count S of a scan is two or more. The printing method shown in drawing 3 changes the count S of a scan, and vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L in the parameter of the printing method shown in drawing 2 (B). As drawing 3 (A) also shows, vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L in the printing method of drawing 3 is the constant value of 2 dots. In drawing 3 (A), the rhombus shows the location of the nozzle after the oddth vertical-scanning delivery. As shown in the right end of drawing 3 (A), the dot location recorded after the oddth vertical-scanning delivery has shifted from the dot location recorded after the eventh vertical-scanning delivery to the main scanning direction by 1 dot. Therefore, two or more dots on the same raster will be intermittently recorded by two different nozzles, respectively. For example, after the raster of the maximum upper limit in a printing field is intermittently recorded every other dot with the nozzle of No. 3 after the 1st vertical-scanning delivery, it is intermittently recorded every other dot with the nozzle of No. 1 after the 4th vertical-scanning delivery. Thus, when the count S of a scan is two or more, the same raster is recorded with S different nozzles.

[0048] The value of the offset F after vertical-scanning of multiple times is shown in the bottom of the table of drawing 3 (B). The offset F after vertical-scanning delivery of each time from the 1st time to the 6th time includes the value of the range of 0-2 by a unit of 2 times.

[0049] Since one raster is generally recorded by S scans when the count S of a scan is two or more, it is possible that the effectual number of nozzles is $N1/S$. Therefore, what is necessary is S set up vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L equally to this effective nozzle several. That is, when the counts S of a scan are two or more integers, the conditions C1 mentioned above are rewritten like the following condition C1'.

[0050] [Condition C1']: Vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L is equal M times ($=N/S$) of several $N1/S$, and, as for vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L (= $N1/S$) and the nozzle pitch k, has the relation of relatively prime.

[0051] Since vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L and the nozzle pitch k have the relation of relatively prime also in this condition C1', as the offset F after k times of vertical-scanning delivery is shown in drawing 3 (B), the value from which 0 - (k-1) the range differ is taken.

Moreover, the offset F after vertical-scanning delivery of a $k \times S$ time takes the value from which $0 - (k-1)$ the range differ by a unit of S times, respectively. In addition, the count S of a scan is chosen so that $N1/S$ may become one or more integers.

[0052] Above-mentioned condition C1' is materialized also when the count S of a scan is 1. Therefore, condition C1' is conditions generally satisfied about the printing method which

performs vertical-scanning delivery by fixed feed-per-revolution L using 1 set of nozzle groups irrespective of the value of the count S of a scan. However, when the count S of a scan is two

or more, the conditions of shifting mutually the record location of the nozzle which records the same raster to a main scanning direction are also required.

[0053] A-2. Fundamental condition drawing 4 of a printing method using two or more nozzle groups is an explanatory view to show the fundamental conditions of the 1st printing method of having used two or more nozzle groups. M nozzle group NG1 - NGM(s) (drawing 4 M=3) have the same nozzle configuration, and have the nozzle of one N arranged in the fixed nozzle pitch k, respectively. therefore, nozzle group NG1 - NGM of M individual several total nozzles — N is equal to N1 and M. In addition, i-th nozzle group NGi Nozzle group NGi+1 of eye watch (i+1) The distance (it is called "a distance between groups") of a between is pni. It is a dot. Moreover, i-th nozzle group NGi Nozzle group NGi+1 of eye watch (i+1) The distance between corresponding nozzles (it is called "a pitch between groups") is pni. It is a dot.

[0054] The raster recorded by each nozzle group is distinguished and shown in the right-hand side of drawing 4. By the 1st printing method, the raster on which each nozzle group is recorded a mutually different raster, and is recorded by each nozzle group is periodically arranged in the pitch of M dots, so that it may understand from now on (in recording such a raster how by the 1st printing method, it explains in full detail later). That is, arrangement of the raster to which each nozzle group performs record shows the same pattern arranged periodically in the pitch of M dots, and enables it to record all the dots in a printing field in the 1st printing method by shifting this same pattern little by little for every nozzle group.

[0055] In the printing method of drawing 4 since each nozzle group is recording the raster arranged in the pitch of M dots using two or more nozzles arranged in the nozzle pitch k, vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L is increased M times of the feeds per revolution $N1/S$ in the case of using one nozzle group. Moreover, with the printing method on which each nozzle group records the raster of one dot pitch using the nozzle of a nozzle pitch (k/M) , since this printing method is equivalence mostly, it sets effective nozzle several $N1/S$ and k/M as the relation of relatively prime. At this time, above-mentioned condition C1' can be rewritten as follows.

[0056] [Condition C2a]: Vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L is equal M times ($=N/S$) of effective nozzle several $N1/S$, and, as for effective nozzle several $N1/S$ ($=N/(M-S)$) and (k/M) , has the relation of relatively prime.

[0057] If this condition C2a is satisfied, each nozzle group can record the raster arranged in the pitch of M dots, respectively. In addition, the nozzle pitch k and the number M of nozzle groups are chosen so that (k/M) may become one or more integers. What is necessary is on the other hand, just to satisfy condition C2b shown below, in order to make it the raster group recorded by each nozzle group shift little by little mutually as shown in the right-hand side of drawing 4.

[0058] The value from which the value of the individual $(M-1)$ of [condition C2b], $(sigmapni) \% M$ differs mutually [$1 - (M-1)$] is taken.

[0059] Here, $(sigmapni)$ is between groups distance $pni - pni(s)$ from the 1st to the i-th ($i = 1 - (M-1)$, an integer). A accumulation value is shown and a operator " $\%$ " shows the operation which takes remainder of a division. Distance pni between groups As long as it fills the above-mentioned condition C2b, an equal value is mutually sufficient as between-groups distance $pni - pni(M-1)$ of an individual $(M-1)$.

[0060] In addition, it sets to condition C2b and is the distance pni between groups. It is the pitch pgi between groups to instead of. The used following condition C2c is also materialized.

[0061] The value from which the value of the individual $(M-1)$ of [condition C2c], $(sigmapgi) \% M$ differs mutually [$1 - (M-1)$] is taken.

[0062] Pitch pgi between groups Since it can also take smaller than distance k- between the nozzles of the both ends of one nozzle group ($N-1$), they are conditions with the more common condition C2c than condition C2b. That is, condition C2bs are conditions which are satisfied in the specification which satisfies more general condition C2c.

[0063] Drawing 5 is an explanatory view to show the fundamental conditions of the 2nd printing method of having used two or more nozzle groups. In this printing method, each nozzle group records on all rasters, and each nozzle group takes charge of record of $1/M$ of all the dots of one raster. if it puts in another way, the dot recorded by one nozzle group is arranged in the

pitch of M dot on each raster (such a dot is recorded how, or it attaches [it is alike,] and explains in full detail later). Since, as for such a printing method, each nozzle group performs record on all rasters, about vertical-scanning delivery, the same following conditions as the printing method only using one nozzle group shown in drawing 3 are satisfied.

[0064] [Condition C3c]: Vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L is equal to effective nozzle several N/S (=N/(M-S)), and, as for vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L (=N/(M-S)) and the nozzle pitch k, has the relation of relatively prime.

[0065] Moreover distance pni between groups What is necessary is to be related and just to fill the following condition C3b looser than the above-mentioned condition C2b.

[0066] [Condition C3b]: Distance pni between groups A different value from the nozzle pitch k is taken.

[0067] Similarly, it is the pitch pgi between groups. What is necessary is to be related and just to fill the following condition C3c looser than the above-mentioned condition C2c.

[0068] [Condition C3c]: Pitch pgi between groups A different value from the nozzle pitch k is

[] In addition, in the 2nd printing method shown in drawing 5, each raster is recorded by M nozzle groups, and each nozzle group records by S scans on one raster. Since each raster is recorded by M-S scans, it calls (M-S) "the count of a raster scan." Moreover, "the count of a group scan" calls the count S of a scan of one nozzle group.

[0070] In addition, although the dot line of the direction of a train (perpendicular direction) is recorded by one nozzle group in the example of drawing 5, it is also possible to record the dot line of the direction of a train by different nozzle group like the example of drawing 17 mentioned later and drawing 18. Also in this case, the dot recorded by each nozzle group takes the arrangement from which the location of the dot which is arranged in the pitch of M dots is recorded by that nozzle group on each raster shifts to a line writing direction for every raster. That is, arrangement of the dot to which each nozzle group performs record shows the same pattern of being periodically arranged in the pitch of M dot on each raster, and enables it to record all the dots in a printing field in the 2nd printing method by shifting this same pattern little by little for every nozzle group.

[0071] In addition, in this specification, the vocabulary a "dot line" is used also as a generic name of Rhine (namely, raster) formed by the dot on a par with a line writing direction (horizontal), and Rhine formed by the dot located in a line in the direction of a train (perpendicular direction).

[0072] By the 1st printing method mentioned above, each nozzle group performs record of all the dots on the raster arranged in the pitch of M dots, and on the other hand, by the 2nd printing method, although each nozzle group performs record on [all] a raster, it performs record of the dot arranged in the pitch of M dots on each raster. However, the 1st and the 2nd printing method are common in "All the dot locations in a printing field can be recorded now by the method of location of two or more nozzle groups forming the same record location pattern, and mutually each record location pattern of two or more nozzle groups." Here, in the 1st printing method, "the same record location pattern" is a pattern which consists of "rasters" arranged in the pitch of M dots, and is a pattern which consists of the 2nd printing method by "the dot arranged in the pitch of M dots on each raster."

[0073] B. The 1st operation gestalt drawing 8 show the ink-jet printer 1 as an airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 1st printing method of this invention. Drawing 6 is the explanatory view showing this whole ink-jet printer 1 configuration, and the ink jet printer 1 is equipped with the print head 2, the horizontal-scanning mechanical component 3, the vertical-scanning mechanical component 4, the mechanical-component control section 5, the data storage section 6, the print head mechanical component 7, and the horizontal-scanning rate managed table 8 so that it may mention later, respectively. In addition, with the gestalt of this operation, a main scanning direction (longitudinal direction in drawing) and the "2nd scanning direction" are expressed for "the 1st scanning direction" as the direction of vertical scanning (the vertical direction in drawing), respectively.

[0074] In the print head 2, 1st nozzle group 2a as a "dot formative element group" and 2nd nozzle group 2b estrange only predetermined between-groups distance pn-D, and are arranged in the direction of vertical scanning. This between-groups distance pn-D means the distance which corresponds by pn time the dot pitch D in print resolution. Like [in the case of drawing 6], when the number M of nozzle groups is 2, as a distance pn between groups, the natural number (namely, odd number) which is not a multiple of 2 is chosen.

[0075] It consists of actuator units 10 as a "dot formative element unit", respectively, and each nozzle group 2a and 2b are equipped with the nozzle as a "dot formative element" of one N (the example of illustration N = 15), respectively as each nozzle group 2a and 2b are shown in drawing 7. If it puts in another way, grouping of the nozzle of N individual (N=N1+N=10) is carried out to nozzle group 2a and 2b of two pieces. Here, the numbers N of nozzles are four or more integers.

[0076] And within each nozzle group 2a and 2b, each nozzle has nozzle pitch k-D as a "minimum element pitch", and is arranged in the direction of vertical scanning. Nozzle pitch k-D is a distance which corresponds by k times the dot pitch D here, and k is the multiple of the number M of nozzle groups.

[0077] The horizontal-scanning mechanical component 3 as "1st scan mechanical component" drives the print head 2 to a main scanning direction (longitudinal direction in drawing 6) to the printing record medium SP which consists of a print sheet of the shape for example, of a sheet etc. Moreover, the vertical-scanning mechanical component 4 as "2nd scan mechanical component" is driven so that the printing record medium SP may be conveyed in the direction of scanning direction.

[0078] The mechanical-component control section 5 moves the print head 2 to a main scanning direction by controlling the amount of drives, drive timing, etc. by the horizontal-scanning mechanical component, moreover, by making into a dot pitch (N-D/S) N/S twice the value of D the amount of conveyances of the printing record medium SP boiled and twisted to the vertical-scanning mechanical component 4, the mechanical-component control section 5 realizes a constant pitch medium conveyance mode of operation, and controls it to form a dot by the so-called interface printing method.

[0079] Here, in order to make an adjoining dot line form by different nozzle, said parameters N, M, S, and k need to fulfill the conditions "N/(M-S) and k/M are relatively prime." Product M-S of the number M of nozzle groups and the count S of a group scan is the factor of the number N of nozzles, and since the nozzle pitch k is the multiple of the number M of nozzle groups, both N/(M-S) and k/M are integers. In the example shown in drawing 6, if it is the count S=1 of a scan, since it will be set to N/(M-S)=10/(2-1)=5 and will be set to k/M=4 / 2=2, N/(M-S) and k/M have the relation of relatively prime. In addition, each of these parameters have satisfied condition C2a mentioned above, C2b, and C2c.

[0080] The data storage section 6 consists of memory which stores a printing image data, and the data block field which is not illustrated is formed in memory. And by energizing to the print head 2 based on the printing image data stored in the data storage section 6, the print head mechanical component 7 makes the printing record medium SP breathe out ink, and, thereby, obtains the printing result based on print data from the predetermined nozzle of 1st nozzle group 2a and 2nd nozzle group 2b.

[0081] The horizontal-scanning rate managed table 8 is for controlling dynamically the horizontal-scanning rate VS as "1st scanning direction rate" according to the count S of a scan of a main scanning direction. That is, it matches with each print mode from which the count S of a scan differs, and the horizontal-scanning rate VS which is the passing speed of the print head 2 is memorized by the horizontal-scanning rate managed table 8. Here, if the horizontal-scanning rate VS 1 of the case of the count S=1 of a scan, i.e., when the dot line of a main scanning direction is formed by one scan, is made into a criteria rate, it is set up so that the horizontal-scanning rate VS may increase according to the scale factor of the count S of a scan. Namely, the horizontal-scanning rate VS 2 at the time of S=2 is set up the twice of the criterial rate VS 1, and the horizontal-scanning rate VS 3 at the time of S=3 is set up by 3 times the criterial

rate VS 1. However, as for this invention, a setup etc. may increase not only this but the horizontal-scanning rate VS 2 at the time of S=2, 1.5 times of the criteria rate VS 1.

[0082] Next, a concrete example of the print head 2 is explained based on drawing_7 and drawing_8. Drawing_7 is the top view of the print head 2. The print head 2 consists of actuator units [two or more (drawing_7 two pieces)] 10, and has estranged only between-groups distance pn-D between each actuator unit 10. Two or more nozzle actuators are formed in each actuator unit 10.

[0083] Drawing_8 is the sectional view of each nozzle actuator. The ink room 12, the ink feed hopper 13, and the pressure room 14 are formed in the passage formation plate 11. The ink in an external ink tank (not shown) is supplied in the pressure room 14 through the ink feed hopper 13 from the ink room 12. The diaphragm 15 is formed in the tooth-back side of the passage formation plate 11, and the island section 16 is formed in the diaphragm 15. The piezoelectric transducer 17 is formed in it, as an end side contacts this island section 16. For example, if it charges, it will contract, and this piezoelectric transducer 17 is formed so that it may elongate, if discharges.

[] And two or more nozzle holes 21 which corresponded to each nozzle actuator, respectively are formed in the nozzle plate 20. Every actuator unit 10, each nozzle hole 21 has the nozzle pitch kD, and is formed. As shown also in drawing_7, the print head 2 is formed by forming this nozzle plate 20 on the actuator unit 10. In addition, it can also constitute so that an ink droplet may be made to breathe out with the air bubbles generated with heating of this heater for example, not only using this but using a micro heater etc.

[0085] Since each nozzle actuator is the complicated structure equipped with the ink passage and the piezoelectric transducer 17 of pressure room 14 grade, it is difficult for making many nozzle actuators stably to the single actuator unit 10. However, since the print head 2 is constituted from a gestalt of this operation by arranging two or more actuator units 10, the print head 2 equipped with many nozzle actuators can be obtained easily.

[0086] Next, an operation of the gestalt of this operation is explained based on drawing_9 and drawing_10. With the gestalt of this operation, they are M=2 nozzle groups, N=10 nozzles, the nozzle pitch k=4, between-groups distance pn=5, the count S=1 of a scan, and vertical-scanning feed-per-revolution L=N as mentioned above.

[0087] In each horizontal-scanning pass, each nozzle of each nozzle group 2a and 2b can form a dot by carrying out the reorganization of the ink droplet, respectively. A dot line cannot be densely formed in the direction of vertical scanning until the relative location of the print head 2 and the printing record medium SP reaches position relation, since constant pitch vertical scanning of N dot pitch is performed for every horizontal scanning. That is, the location of #B3 nozzle in the 3rd horizontal-scanning pass P3 is the starting point of a printing field.

[0088] Drawing_10 is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation for 12-dot Rhine from the starting point of a printing field. As shown in drawing_10, since it is the S=1 of a scan, with the gestalt of this operation, each dot line of a main scanning direction is formed of one horizontal scanning. Moreover, each dot line which adjoins in the direction of vertical scanning is formed of a nozzle different, respectively.

[0089] Thus, the following effectiveness is done so with the gestalt of this implementation constituted.

[0090] Since the print head 2 is formed by carrying out grouping of two or more nozzles (nozzle actuator) to two or more nozzle group 2a and 2b, making the 1st estrange only a different distance pn-D between groups from the nozzle pitch k, and arranging each nozzle group 2a and 2b sufficient if the nozzle pitch k is secured only within each nozzle group 2a and 2b, the yield improves and a manufacturing cost decreases.

[0091] N/(M-S) and k/M become the relation of relatively prime the 2nd — as — several use nozzles — N, the number M of nozzle groups, the count S of a scan, and the nozzle pitch k can be chosen, and the print head 2 from which a nozzle pitch differs partially can realize the so-called interface printing for the configuration which performs N/S twice as many constant pitch vertical scanning as a dot pitch D. Therefore, an adjoining dot line can be formed by mutually

different nozzle, the variation in a nozzle property can be distributed, and high-definition printing can be performed.

[0092] Since the print head 2 is formed by arranging two or more actuator units 10 in which two or more nozzle actuators were installed successively with the nozzle pitch k the 3rd in the direction of vertical scanning, respectively in the direction of vertical scanning, the print head of many nozzles can be obtained stably. Moreover, the print head 2 of the various numbers of nozzles can be obtained only by modification etc. carrying out the number of the actuator units 10 to be used.

[0093] B-2. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of the 1st printing method of this invention based on the 1st operation gestalt, next drawing_11, and drawing_12 of a printing method. [2nd] In addition, with the gestalt of each following operation, the same sign shall be given to the same component as the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 1st printing method mentioned above, and the explanation shall be omitted. The description of the gestalt of this operation is in the point of having divided all nozzles into three nozzle groups.

[0094] That is, the print head 31 of the gestalt of this operation consists of the 1st nozzle group 31a in which three nozzles were arranged in the nozzle pitch k, the 2nd nozzle group 31b, and the 3rd nozzle group 31c, respectively. Moreover, 1st nozzle group 31a and 2nd nozzle group 31b have estranged only the 1st between-groups distance pn1 and D, and 2nd nozzle group 31b and 3rd nozzle group 31c have estranged only the 2nd between-groups distance pn2 and D. Each parameter of the gestalt of this operation is N=9 nozzles to be used, M=3 nozzle groups, the count S=1 of a scan, the nozzle pitch k=6, the 1st distance pn=1=8 between groups, and the 2nd distance pn=2=5 between groups. Therefore, since it is N/(M-S)=9/(3-1)=3, k/M=6 / 3=2, these are relatively prime.

[0095] It is possible to determine like the gestalt of this operation, here based on the following formula 1, when the distance pn1 between groups differs by each nozzle between groups, respectively.

$$[0096] pn1 = (pn2 + \alpha - M) — \text{ (formula 1)}$$

However, the integer of alpha, i.e., one distance between groups, is the value which added the multiple of M to pn1 and the distance pn2 of another side between groups. In the case of the gestalt of this operation, the 1st distance pn1 between groups is determined as $pn1 = (pn2 + \alpha - M) = (5 + 1 - 3) = 8$. In addition, what is necessary is just to fill above-mentioned condition C2b "for the value from which the value of the individual $(M-1)$ of $\%(\text{sigmapn}) M$ differs mutually [$1 - (M-1)$] to be taken" generally".

[0097] The location of #B2-2 nozzle in the 3rd horizontal-scanning pass P3 serves as the starting point of a printing field, and can form a dot line in the direction of vertical scanning densely from here as shown in drawing_11 in the case of the gestalt of this operation. Drawing_12 is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation for 15-dot Rhine from the starting point of a printing field. As shown in drawing_12, the dot line which adjoins in the direction of vertical scanning is formed of a nozzle different, respectively.

[0098] Therefore, the same effectiveness as the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 1st printing method mentioned above can be acquired also with the gestalt of this implementation constituted in this way.

[0099] B-3. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of the 1st printing method of this invention based on the 1st gestalt next drawing_13, and drawing_14 of operation of the 3rd of a printing method. The description of the gestalt of this operation is that it forms the dot line of a main scanning direction in a main scanning direction by scanning twice.

[0100] That is, the print head 41 in the gestalt of this operation consists of 1st nozzle group 41a and 2nd nozzle group 41b which were arranged in the direction of vertical scanning through between-groups distance pn-D, and each nozzle groups 41a and 41b are formed by arranging six nozzles in the direction of vertical scanning by nozzle pitch k-D, respectively. Each parameter of the gestalt of this operation is N=12 nozzles to be used, M=2 nozzle groups, the count S=2 of a scan, the nozzle pitch k=4, and between-groups distance pn=5; therefore — since it is $N/(M-S) = 12/(2-2) = 3$, $k/(M-4) = 2 = N/(M-S)$ and $k/M = **$ — it is relatively prime.

location of #B5 nozzle in the 5th horizontal-scanning pass P5, and each dot line is formed of two horizontal scanning, respectively. Drawing 14 is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation for 12-dot Rhine from the starting point of a printing field.

[0102] As shown in drawing 14, the dot line which adjoins in the direction of vertical scanning also with the gestalt of this operation is formed of a mutually different nozzle. In addition, with the gestalt of this operation, since the count of a scan of a main scanning direction is set as $S=2$, the dot line which follows a main scanning direction is formed of two horizontal scanning. That is, the dot which adjoins the main scanning direction of each dot line is formed of a mutually different nozzle. It is printed by the so-called overlap.

[0103] If it puts in another way since the same raster will be scanned twice, not only overlap but overlap printing of other classes shown in drawing 14 can also be performed. That is, much more multi-gradation printing can also be performed by piling up a new dot further on the dot which formed the dot line which continued by the first horizontal scanning, and was already formed of next horizontal scanning.

[0104] B-4. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 4th of the 1st printing method of this invention based on gestalt drawing 15 of operation of the 4th of the 1st printing method. The description of the gestalt of this operation is in the point that only predetermined distance shifted two or more actuator units also to the main scanning direction.

[0105] As shown in drawing 15, the print head in the gestalt of this operation consists of two or more actuator units 51. Each actuator unit 51 is formed by arranging two or more nozzles in the direction of vertical scanning in the predetermined nozzle pitch k, respectively.

[0106] And each [these] actuator unit 51 has estranged only the predetermined distance WL to the main scanning direction while being arranged in the condition of having been shifted in the direction of vertical scanning so that the distance between the nozzles which approach most mutually may serve as predetermined between-groups distance pn-D.

[0107] Thus, the same effectiveness as the gestalt of the 1st operation in which only the number of each actuator units 51 could be obtained, and mentioned the nozzle group above also with the gestalt of this implementation constituted can be acquired. Moreover, with the gestalt of this operation, since the actuator unit 51 is shifted to a main scanning direction and it is made to lap in the direction of vertical scanning, the vertical-scanning lay length dimension of the print head can be shortened.

[0108] B-5. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 5th of the 1st printing method of this invention based on the 1st gestalt; next, drawing 16 or operation of the 5th of a printing method.

The description of the gestalt of this operation is in the point in which the print head was formed by arranging the actuator unit equipped with the even number nozzle train and the odd number nozzle train in the direction of vertical scanning.

[0109] That is, the print head 61 concerning the gestalt of this operation is equipped with four nozzle arrays 62 estranged and arranged in the main scanning direction. Each [these] nozzle array 62 is taking charge of an ink color predetermined in each like black, cyanogen, a Magenta, yellow, and the ink droplet of the same color is breathed out from each nozzle array 62, respectively.

[0110] Each nozzle array 62 is constituted by arranging two or more actuator units 63 in the direction of vertical scanning, even number nozzle train 63a and odd number nozzle train 63b to which each actuator unit 63 comes to arrange two or more nozzles by nozzle pitch 2 k-D in the direction of vertical scanning, respectively — a main scanning direction — alienation — it is formed by arranging. Moreover, the clearance between the nozzles which approach most among each nozzle of the actuator unit 63 which adjoins mutually is set up so that it may become predetermined between-groups distance pn-D.

[0111] Thus, the same effectiveness as the gestalt of the 1st operation mentioned above also with the gestalt of this implementation constituted can be acquired. In addition, with the gestalt of this operation, since the nozzle pitch is large, the high density print head can be easily manufactured with many nozzles, and a manufacturing cost can be reduced.

[0112] If the nozzle of one N contained in each nozzle group can form the dot of one N which does not necessarily need to be located in a line in the shape of a straight line, and is located in

a line with about 1 train along the direction of vertical scanning in the fixed pitch k, it is good so that the example of drawing 16 may show.

[0113] In addition, if it is this contractor, modification, addition, correction, deletion, etc. can be suitably carried out to the gestalt of each operation of the 1st printing method mentioned above in the range which does not deviate from the range of this invention. For example, although the gestalt of each operation described the case where a dot was formed from the main scanning direction as the 1st scanning direction, it can also consider as the configuration which performs printing from vertical scanning not only as this but as the 2nd scanning direction.

[0114] Moreover, with the gestalt of each operation of the 1st printing method, although the serial printer was illustrated, it can apply to a line printer etc. and can apply to facsimile apparatus, a reproducing unit, etc. Furthermore, various functions, such as a facsimile function, are applicable also to the compound airline printer made to compoundize.

[0115] Since the distance pn between groups between a dot formative element group and a dot formative element group is changed with the minimum element pitch k of the dot formative element in a dot formative element group according to the 1st printing method of this invention so that clearly from the above explanation, the print head which has many dot formative elements can be formed easily. Furthermore, since each parameters N, M, S, and k are chosen so that $N/(M-S)$ and k/M may serve as mutual base, and a printing record medium is made to convey by the dot pitch N/S twice the constant pitch of D, even when the element pitch of a dot formative element changes by the part in the print head with mediation of the distance pn between groups, the so-called interface printing can be performed.

[0116] C. The thing almost same as a hardware configuration of the 2nd printing method of a gestalt of operation of the 1st of the operation gestalt C-1. 2nd printing method of the 2nd printing method as the hardware configuration of the 1st of the operation gestalt C-1. 2nd printing method shown in drawing 6 — drawing 8 can be used. Drawing 17 is the explanatory view showing the situation of the printing processing by the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 2nd printing method.

[0117] In the print head 71, 1st nozzle group 71a as a "dot formative element group" and 2nd nozzle group 71b estrange only predetermined between-groups distance pn-D, and are arranged in the direction of vertical scanning. This between-groups distance pn-D means the distance which corresponds by pn time the dot pitch D and pn is chosen as positive integers other than k.

[0118] Each nozzle groups 71a and 71b are equipped with the nozzle as a "dot formative element" of one N (the example of illustration N=1=5), respectively. If it puts in another way, grouping of the nozzle of N individual ($N=N_1+N_2=10$) is carried out to two nozzle groups 71a and 71b.

[0119] Here, the numbers N of nozzles are four or more integers, and the number N of nozzles and the number M of nozzle groups (two or more integers) are inequalities.

[0120] the amount of conveyances of the printing record medium SP boiled and twisted to the vertical-scanning mechanical component 4 is $N/(M-S)$ twice the value of a dot pitch D ($N/D/(M-S)$). The so-called interface printing method is realized by this constant pitch medium conveyance mode of operation.

[0121] Here, in order to make an adjoining dot form by different nozzle, said parameters N, M, S, and k need to fulfill the conditions " $N/(M-S)$ and k are relatively prime." Count M-S of a raster scan which is the product of the number M of nozzle groups and the count S of a group scan is the factor of the number N of nozzles, and since the nozzle pitch k is a positive integer, both N/(M-S) and k are integers. In the example shown in drawing 17, if it is the count $S=1$ of a group scan, since it will be set to $N/(M-S)=10/(2-1)=5$ and will be set to $k=4$, it has the relation of relatively prime. Here, the count S of a raster scan means the count to which each nozzle group scans, respectively, and count M-S of a raster scan is a count of a scan to form one dot line (namely, one raster) of a main scanning direction of each scan by each nozzle group. These parameters have satisfied condition C3a mentioned above, C3b, and C3c.

[0122] By energizing to the print head 71 based on the printing image data stored in the data storage section 6, the print head mechanical component 7 (drawing 6) makes the printing record medium SP breathe out ink, and, thereby, obtains the printing result based on print data

from the predetermined nozzle of 1st nozzle group 71a and 2nd nozzle group 71b.

[0123] In the 2nd printing method, the horizontal-scanning rate managed table 8 (drawing 2) controls dynamically the horizontal-scanning rate VS as "1st scanning direction rate" according to count M-S of a raster scan of a main scanning direction. That is, it matches with each print mode from which count M-S of a scan differs, and the horizontal-scanning rate VS which is the passing speed of the print head 71 is memorized by the horizontal-scanning rate managed table 8. Here, if the horizontal-scanning rate VS 1 of the case of the count S= 1 of a group scan, i.e., when the dot line of a main scanning direction is formed by one scan by one nozzle group, is made into a criteria rate, it is set up so that the horizontal-scanning rate VS may increase according to the scale factor of the count S of a group scan. Namely, the horizontal-scanning rate VS 2 at the time of S= 2 is set up the twice of the criteria rate VS 1, and the horizontal-scanning rate VS 3 at the time of S= 3 is set up by 3 times the criteria rate VS 1. However, as for this invention, a setup etc. may increase not only this but the horizontal-scanning rate VS 2 at the time of S= 2 1.5 times of the criteria rate VS 1. Although it is desirable to make it increase in proportion to the number M of nozzle groups as for a horizontal-scanning rate, you make it be proportional to the count S of a group scan, without being dependent on the number M of nozzle groups.

[0124] With the gestalt of operation shown in drawing 17, they are M= 2 nozzle groups, N= 10 nozzles, the nozzle pitch k= 4, between-groups distance pn=5, the count S= 1 of a group scan, and amount Nof vertical scanning/(M-S) (= 10 / 2= 5) as above-mentioned.

[0125] In each horizontal-scanning pass, each nozzle of each nozzle groups 71a and 71b can form a dot by carrying out the regurgitation of the ink droplet, respectively. A dot line cannot be densely formed in the direction of vertical scanning until the relative location of the print head 71 and the printing record medium SP reaches position relation, since constant pitch vertical scanning of N/(M-S) dot pitch is performed for every horizontal scanning. That is, the location of #A4 nozzle in the 1st horizontal-scanning pass P1 is the starting point of a printing field. Moreover, in order that each nozzle groups 71a and 71b may perform interface printing, respectively, each raster of a printing field is formed of each nozzle groups 71a and 71b, respectively. That is, in the 2nd printing method of this invention, since the so-called overlap printing is performed, each raster in a printing field is formed using both nozzle groups 71a and 71b.

[0126] Drawing 18 is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation for 10-dot Rhine from the starting point of a printing field. As shown in drawing 18, since it is the count S= 1 of a group scan, with the gestalt of this operation, each dot line of a main scanning direction is formed of horizontal scanning of one each by each nozzle groups 71a and 71b. [0127] That is, each dot line consists of a dot (** mark) formed of nozzle group 71a, and a dot (O mark) formed of nozzle group 71b. Moreover, the dot line which adjoins in the direction of vertical scanning is formed of a nozzle different, respectively.

[0128] Thus, the following effectiveness is done so with the gestalt of this implementation [0129] Since the print head 71 is formed by carrying out grouping of two or more nozzles (nozzle actuator) to two or more nozzle groups 71a and 71b and only a different distance pn between groups from the nozzle pitch k making the 1st estrange each nozzle groups 71a and 71b, and arranging in it, the print head 71 equipped with many nozzles can be obtained easily. That is, since it is sufficient if the nozzle pitch k is secured only within each nozzle group 71a and 71b, the yield improves and a manufacturing cost decreases.

[0130] N/(M-S) and k become the relation of relatively prime the 2nd — as — several use nozzles — N, the number M of nozzle groups, the count S of a group scan, and the nozzle pitch k can be chosen, and the print head 71 from which a nozzle pitch differs partially can realize the so-called interface printing for the configuration which performs N/(M-S) twice as many constant pitch vertical scanning as the dot pitch D in print resolution. Therefore, an adjoining dot line can be formed by mutually different nozzle, the variation in a nozzle property can be.

[0131] With the gestalt of this operation, each raster in a printing field can be scanned to the 3rd

by each nozzle groups 71a and 71b, respectively, and the so-called overlap printing can be performed to it.

[0132] Since the print head 71 is formed by arranging two or more actuator units in which two or more nozzle actuators were installed successively with the nozzle pitch k the 4th in the direction of vertical scanning, respectively in the direction of vertical scanning, the print head of many nozzles can be obtained stably. Moreover, the print head 71 of the various numbers of nozzles can be obtained only by modification etc. carrying out the number of the actuator units to be used.

[0133] That what is necessary is just positive integers other than the nozzle pitch k, since the other limit is not imposed, especially the distance pn between groups can obtain the print head 71 of many nozzles easily by accumulation of an actuator unit.

[0134] In addition, with the gestalt of this operation, since it is overlapping by shifting 1 dot of locations of the dot formed with each nozzles 71a and 71b to a main scanning direction, for every 1-dot Rhine of the direction of vertical scanning, a dot can be formed in the shape of [so-called] a checker. However, it can also constitute so that not only this but the formation location of the dot mentioned later according to each nozzle group like the gestalt of the 2nd operation may be arranged in the direction of vertical scanning.

[0135] C-2. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of the 2nd printing method of this invention based on the 2nd gestalt next drawing 19, and drawing 20 of operation of the 2nd of a printing method. The description of the gestalt of this operation is in the point of having divided all nozzles into three nozzle groups.

[0136] That is, the print head 81 of the gestalt of this operation consists of the 1st nozzle group 81a in which three nozzles were arranged in the nozzle pitch k, the 2nd nozzle group 81b, and the 3rd nozzle group 81c, respectively. Moreover, only between-groups distance pn=D is estranged, respectively between 1st nozzle group 81a and 2nd nozzle group 81b and between 2nd nozzle group 81b and 3rd nozzle group 81c. Each parameter of the gestalt of this operation is N= 9 nozzles to be used, M= 3 nozzle groups, the count S= 1 of a group scan, the nozzle pitch k= 4, and between-groups distance pn=5. Therefore, since it is N/(M-S)=9/(3-1)=3 and k= 4, N/(M-S) and k are relatively prime.

[0137] In addition, although nozzle group 81a, a distance of nozzle group 81b between groups, and nozzle group 81b and a distance of nozzle group 81c between groups are set as pn with the gestalt of this operation, respectively, the distance pn between groups may be a value from which each distance between groups differs mutually that what is necessary is just integers other than k. It is because each nozzle groups 81a, 81b, and 81c scan a raster independently, respectively and interface printing is performed.

[0138] The location of #A nozzle in the 3rd horizontal-scanning pass P3 serves as the starting point of a printing field, and can form a dot line in the direction of vertical scanning densely from here as shown in drawing 19 in the case of the gestalt of this operation. Drawing 20 is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation for 8-dot Rhine from the starting point of a printing field. As shown in drawing 20, the dot line which adjoins in the direction of vertical scanning is formed of a nozzle different, respectively.

[0139] Therefore, the same effectiveness as the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 2nd printing method mentioned above can be acquired also with the gestalt of this implementation constituted in this way.

[0140] C-3. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of the 2nd of the 2nd printing method based on the 2nd gestalt next drawing 21, and drawing 22 of operation of the 3rd of a printing method. The description of the gestalt of this operation is that it forms the dot line of a main scanning direction by scanning each nozzle group twice to a main scanning direction.

[0141] That is, the print head 91 in the gestalt of this operation consists of 1st nozzle group 91a and 2nd nozzle group 91b which were arranged in the direction of vertical scanning through six nozzles in the direction of vertical scanning by nozzle pitch k-D, respectively. Each parameter of the gestalt of this operation is N= 12 nozzles to be used, M= 2 nozzle groups, the count S= 2 of a group scan, the nozzle pitch k= 4, and between-groups distance pn=5. Therefore, since it is N/

$(M-S)=12/(2-2)=3$ and $k=4$, $N/(M-S)$ and k are relatively prime.

[0142] As shown in drawing 21, with the gestalt of this operation, a printing field begins from the location of #45 nozzle in the 3rd horizontal-scanning pass P3, and each dot line is formed, respectively of two horizontal scanning by each nozzle groups 91a and 91b. That is, in order that each nozzle groups 91a and 91b may scan each raster by a unit of 2 times, respectively ($S=2$), the dot line of a main scanning direction is constituted by a total of four kinds of dots of two kinds of dots shown by O mark of white and black, and two kinds of dots shown by ** mark of white and black.

[0143] Drawing 22 is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation for 6-dot Rhine from the starting point of a printing field. As shown in drawing 22, the dot which adjoins in the direction of vertical scanning also with the gestalt of this operation is formed of a mutually different nozzle. In addition, with the gestalt of this operation, since the count of a group scan of a main scanning direction is set as $S=2$, the dot line which follows a main scanning direction is formed of horizontal scanning of two each of each nozzle groups 91a and 91b. Therefore, the dot which adjoins the main scanning direction of each dot line is formed of combination of four mutually different nozzles.

[0144] C-4. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 4th of the 2nd printing method of this invention based on the 2nd gestalt, next drawing 23 of operation of the 4th of a printing method. The description of the gestalt of this operation is that it carried out grouping of all the nozzles to two or more nozzle groups by stopping some nozzles using a single actuator unit.

[0145] Namely, the print head 101 in the gestalt of this operation is formed from the single actuator unit 102, and two or more nozzles are arranged in the direction of vertical scanning by this actuator unit 102 by predetermined nozzle pitch $k-D$. And with the gestalt of this operation, all nozzles are divided into 1st nozzle group 101a and 2nd nozzle group 101b by stopping the predetermined nozzle 103 shown by the dotted line among all nozzles.

[0146] By stopping the predetermined nozzle 103, the distance pn of each nozzle groups 101a and 101b between groups becomes twice the nozzle pitch k .

[0147] Thus, the same effectiveness as the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 2nd printing method mentioned above also with the gestalt of this implementation constituted can be acquired. In addition, with the gestalt of this operation, all nozzles are divided into two or more nozzle groups 101a and 101b by stopping some nozzles, even when defect nozzles, such as an omission, arise to the actuator unit 102 for the configuration to which characteristic interface printing of this invention is made to carry out, this defect nozzle can be stopped and interface printing can be performed.

[0148] C-5. Explain the gestalt of operation of the 5th of the 2nd printing method of this invention based on the 2nd gestalt next drawing 24, and drawing 25 of operation of the 5th of a printing method. The description of the gestalt of this operation divides the nozzle of N individual into the block of BN individual, and is that it constituted M nozzle groups ($M=N/BN$) by the rule of the same ranking within this each block.

[0149] Drawing 24 is the explanatory view showing the configuration of the print head 111 in the overall of this operation etc., and the print head 111 divides the nozzle of N individual ($N=10$) into the block of BN individual ($BN=2$), and is formed. That is, the nozzle pitch k within each block is 4, and the interblock distance pb during each block is 5. Therefore, physical arrangement of each nozzle is the same as that of what is depended on the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 2nd printing method shown in drawing 17.

[0150] However, with the gestalt of this operation, the configuration unit on the drive control for carrying out drive control of each nozzle, i.e., the configuration of a nozzle group, differs from the gestalt of the 1st operation. Since the nozzle of a N/BN individual ($N/BN=10/2=5$) is contained in each block, the 1st - the N/BN ranking can be assigned to the nozzle of each block, respectively.

[0151] If it bases and explains to drawing 24, the print head 111 is constituted by two blocks 112, 113, and each block 112, 113 has every five nozzles respectively. Five ranking to a-e is assigned to the nozzle within each block, respectively. That is, the 1st block 112 is constituted by five nozzles to a1-e1, and the 2nd block 113 is constituted by five nozzles to a2-e2.

[0152] Two nozzles of the same ranking within block 112, 113 constitute one nozzle group from the gestalt of this operation. That is, it has the 4th nozzle group of 111d set to 1st nozzle group 111a which consists of nozzles a1 and a2, 2nd nozzle group 111b which consists of nozzles b1 and b2, and 3rd nozzle group 111c which consists of nozzles c1 and c2 from nozzles d1 and d2, and a total of five nozzle groups of 5th nozzle group 111e and ** which consist of nozzles e1 and e2.

[0153] With the gestalt of this operation which constitutes the nozzle groups 111a-111e by the nozzle of the same ranking within each block 112, 113, the pitches between two nozzles in each nozzle group (namely, effectual nozzle pitch) are [k and $(M-1)+pb$]. Therefore, it can print by interface by choosing said N , M , S , k , and pb so that $N/(M-S)$ and [k and $(M-1)+pb$] may become the relation of relatively prime, and performing constant pitch vertical scanning of $N/(M-S)$. In the example shown in drawing 24, $N=10$, $M=5$ ($N/BN=10/2=5$). Since it is $k=4$, $pb=5$, and $S=1$, they are $N/(M-S)=10/5=2$, and k and $(M-1)+pb=[4-(5-1)]$ (it is set to +5=21 and $N/(M-S)$ and [k and $(M-1)+pb$] stand on the relation of relatively prime.). Moreover, the amount of vertical scanning is $10/(5-1)=2$ dots.

[0154] In addition, in the printing method shown in drawing 24, a pitch between groups is k and the pitches between the nozzles which are two of each nozzle group are [k and $(M-1)+pb$]. Although condition C2b about a distance between groups mentioned above has not satisfied this operation gestalt, condition C3a and C3c are satisfied.

[0155] Thus, with the gestalt of this implementation constituted as shown in drawing 25, a dot line can be densely formed from the part in which the 2nd nozzle a2 of 1st nozzle group 111a in the 11th horizontal-scanning pass is located.

[0156] In addition, although the nozzle which belongs to each block 112, 113 with O mark and ** mark is distinguished in drawing 24, since a printing control top does not need to distinguish each block 112, 113, it has not distinguished whether in drawing 25, each nozzle belongs to block [which]. Moreover, in drawing 25, the affiliation nozzle group, the count of horizontal-scanning pass, and the nozzle number are shown in the circle of each dot. "b1-2f" namely, "J" means being formed with the horizontal-scanning pass of the "11th" time by the 2nd nozzle ("2") of the 2nd nozzle group ("b").

[0157] Thus, also with the gestalt of this implementation constituted, the dot line which adjoins in the direction of vertical scanning can be formed by mutually different nozzle like the gestalt of each above-mentioned implementation, and fine printing can be performed.

[0158] Also in the 2nd printing method, it is also possible to use the print head 51 (drawing 15) of the 4th operation gestalt of the 1st printing method mentioned above and the print head 61 (drawing 16) of the 5th operation gestalt of the 1st printing method.

[0159] In addition, if it is this contractor, modification, addition, correction, deletion, etc. can be suitably carried out to the gestalt of each operation of the 2nd printing method mentioned above in the range which does not deviate from the range of this invention. For example, although the gestalt of each operation described the case where a dot was formed from the main scanning direction as the 1st scanning direction, it can also consider as the configuration which performs printing from vertical scanning not only as this but as the 2nd scanning direction.

[0160] Moreover, in the 2nd printing method of this invention, since each raster can be scanned by each dot formative element group, not only overlap printing of other classes shown in the gestalt of each operation can also be performed. That is, much more multi-gradation printing can also be performed by piling up a new dot further on the dot which formed the dot line which continued by the first horizontal scanning, and was already formed of next horizontal scanning.

[0161] Furthermore, with the gestalt of each operation of the 2nd printing method, although the serial printer was illustrated, it can apply to a line printer etc. and can apply to facsimile apparatus, a reproducing unit, etc. Furthermore, various functions, such as a facsimile function, are applicable also to the compound airline printer made to compound-size.

[0162] Since the distance pn between groups between a dot formative element group and a dot formative element group is changed with the minimum element pitch k of the dot formative element in a dot formative element group according to the 2nd printing method of this invention

so that clearly from the above explanation, the print head which has many dot formative elements can be formed easily. Furthermore, since each parameters N, M, S, and k are chosen so that $N/(M-S)$ and the minimum element pitch k may serve as mutual base, and a printing record medium is made to convey by the dot pitch $N/(M-S)$ twice the constant pitch of D, even when the element pitch of a dot formative element changes by the part in the print head with mediation of the distance pn between groups, the so-called interface printing can be performed.

[0163] Moreover, in the 2nd printing method of this invention, since the distance pn between

groups can perform interface printing that what is necessary is just positive integers other than the minimum element pitch k even if the distance pn between groups differs by each dot formative element between groups, it can obtain easily the print head equipped with many dot formative elements.

[0164] In addition, this invention can be carried out in various modes in the range which is not restricted to an above-mentioned example or an above-mentioned operation gestalt, and does not deviate from that summary, for example, the following deformation is also possible for it.

[0165] (1) You may make it transpose a part of configuration of that hardware was realized to software, and may make it transpose a part of configuration of that software realized to hardware conversely in the above-mentioned example.

[Translation done.]

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3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the explanatory view showing interface printing by the conventional technique.

[Drawing 2] It is an explanatory view to show the fundamental conditions of a printing method using one nozzle group.

[Drawing 3] It is an explanatory view to show the fundamental conditions of a printing method in case the count S of a scan is two or more.

[Drawing 4] It is an explanatory view to show the fundamental conditions of the 1st printing method using two or more nozzle groups.

[Drawing 5] It is an explanatory view to show the fundamental conditions of the 2nd printing method using two or more nozzle groups.

[Drawing 6] It is the mimetic diagram showing the whole airline printer configuration concerning the 1st operation gestalt of the 1st printing method of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the top view showing the structure of the print head.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view showing the structure of the print head.

[Drawing 9] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of the printing processing by the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 1st printing method.

[Drawing 10] It is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation of drawing 9.

[Drawing 11] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of the 1st printing method.

[Drawing 12] It is the explanatory view expanding and showing the drawing 11 dot formation situation.

[Drawing 13] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of the 1st printing method.

[Drawing 14] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 4th of the 1st printing method.

[Drawing 15] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 5th of the 1st printing method.

[Drawing 16] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 5th of the 1st printing method.

[Drawing 17] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of the printing processing by the gestalt of operation of the 1st of the 2nd printing method of this invention.

[Drawing 18] Drawing 18 is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation of drawing 17.

[Drawing 19] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of the 2nd printing method.

[Drawing 20] It is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation of drawing 19.

[Drawing 21] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of the 2nd printing method.

[Drawing 22] It is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation of drawing 21.

[Drawing 23] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing processing of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 4th of the 2nd printing method.

[Drawing 24] It is the explanatory view showing the configuration of the print head of the airline printer concerning the gestalt of operation of the 5th of the 2nd printing method etc.

[Drawing 25] It is the explanatory view expanding and showing the dot formation situation of drawing 24.

[Description of Notations]

1 — Ink jet printer

2 — Print head

2a, 2b — Nozzle group

3 — Horizontal-scanning mechanical component

4 — Vertical-scanning mechanical component

5 — Mechanical-component control section

6 — Data storage section

7 — Print head mechanical component

8 — Horizontal-scanning rate managed table

10 — Actuator unit

11 — Passage formation plate

12 — Ink room

13 — Ink feed hopper

14 — Pressure room

15 — Diaphragm

16 — Island section

17 — Piezoelectric transducer

20 — Nozzle plate

21 — Nozzle hole

31 — Print head

31a, 31b, 31c — 1st nozzle group

41 — Print head

41a, 41b — Nozzle group

51 — Actuator unit

51 — Print head

61 — Print head

62 — Nozzle array

63 — Actuator unit

63a — Even number nozzle train

63b — Odd number nozzle train

71 — Print head

71a, 71b — Nozzle group

81 — Print head

81a, 81b, 81c — Nozzle group

91 — Print head

91a, 91b — Nozzle group

100 — Print head

101 — Print head

101a, 101b — Nozzle group

102 — Actuator unit

103 — Nozzle

111 — Print head

111a-111e — Nozzle group

112,113 — Block

[Translation done.]

めつされているので、 $S = 1$ である。

[0.04.1] 図2の例では、ノズルピッチkは3ドットであり、使用ノズル個数N1は4個である。なお、使用ノズル個数N1は、実装されている複数個のノズルの中で実際に使用されるノズルの個数である。スキヤン回数Sは、一回の走査において ($s - 1$) ドットときに間に次的にドットを形成することを意味している。従って、スキヤン回数Sは、各ラスター上のすべてのドットを記録するために使用されるノズルの数にも等しい。

[0.04.2] 図2 (B) のテーブルには、各副走査送り後に、ノズルのオフセットFとが示されている。ここに示すように、1回目の副走査送りによって、ノズルのノズルの初期位置 (図2では4ドットおき的位置) をオフセット0の基準位置と仮定した時に、副走査送り後のノズルの位置が基準位置から副走査方向に何ドット離れているかを示す値である。例えば、図2 (A) に示すように、1回目の副走査送りによって、ノズルの位置は副走査送り盤 (4ドット) だけ副走査方向に移動する。一方、ノズルピッチkは3ドットである。従つて、1回目の副走査送り後のノズルのオフセットFは1である (図2 (A) 参照)。同様にして、2回目の副走査送り後のノズルの位置は、初期位置から2L = 8ドット移動しており、そのオフセットFは2である。3回目の副走査送り後のノズルの位置は、初期位置から2L = 12ドット移動しており、そのオフセットFは0である。3回の副走査送りによってノズルのオフセットFは0に戻る。従つて、3回の副走査送りサイクルとして、このサイクルを繰り返すことによって、印刷領域内のラスター

をオフセットFと共に走査することができる。[0.04.3] 上記の例からも察るように、ノズルの位置が初期位置からノズルピッチkの整数倍だけ離れた位置にある時は、オフセットFはゼロである。また、オフセットFは、ノズルの初期位置からの位相のずれを示しているものと考えることができる。

[0.04.4] スキヤン回数Sが1で与えられる。ここで、 $S = 1$ は、餘算の余りをとることを示す演算子である。ノズルの初期位置を周期的な位置と考えれば、オフセットFは、ノズルの初期位置からの位相のずれを示しているものと考えることができる。

[0.04.5] この条件C1は、次のように考えることによって理解できる。すなわち、ラスターの抜けが無いように配線を行うと、k回の走査の間に $N_1 \times k$ 本のラスターが記録される。このとき、k回の副走査送り後のノズル

離れた位置に来るはずである。このようなノズル位置を実現するには、「副走査送り量」を使用ノズル数N1に等しく設定すればよい。また、記録されるラスターに抜けや重複が無いようにするためにには、k回の副走査送りにおけるそれぞれのオフセットFの値が0 ~ (k-1) の範囲の互いに異なる値を取る必要がある。このようないろいろなオフセットFの値を実現するには、「副走査送り量」とノズルピッチkとを互いに累の関係に設定すればよい。ここで、「互いに累の関係」とは、2つの整数が1以外の公約数を持たないことを意味する。上記の条件

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(k-1) の範囲の異なる値をそれぞれS回ずつ取る。

なお、スキヤン回数Sは、 N_1 / S が1以上の整数となるように選ばれる。

[0.05.2] 上記の条件C1'は、スキヤン回数Sが1の場合は成立する。従つて、条件C1'は、スキヤン回数Sの値に係わらず、1組のノズル群を用いて一定の範囲をオフセット0の基準位置と仮定した時に、副走査送り量で副走査送りを行う印刷方式に関して一般的に成立する条件である。但し、スキヤン回数Sが2以上の場合は、同じラスターを記録するノズルの記録位置を互いに主走査方向にずらすという条件が必要である。

[0.05.3] A-2. 様数のノズル群を用いた印刷方式

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01461 所定のノズル群103を休止させることにより、各ノズル群101a、101bの群間距離 p_n は、ノズルピッチ k の2倍となる。

[0147] 本実施の形態でも上記した第2の印刷方式の第1の実施の形態でも同様に構成される。これに加えて、本実施の形態で、一部のノズルを休止させることにより、全ノズルを複数のノズル群101a、101bに分割し、本発明の特有のインターレース印刷を行わせる構成のため、アクチュエータユニット102に接する不良ノズルが生じた場合でも、既不良ノズルを休止させてインターレース印刷を行うことができる。

[0148] C-5. 第2の印刷方式の第5の実施の形態に於いて、図24及び図25に基づいて本発明の第2の印刷方式の第5の実施の形態を説明する。本実施の形態の特徴は、N個のノズルをBN個のブロックに分割し、該各ブロック内の同一順位のノズルによってBN個($M=N$)のノズル群を構成した点にある。

[0149] 図24は、本実施の形態における印刷ヘッド1-1の構成図であって、印刷ヘッド1-1は、N個($N=10$)のノズルをBN個($B=N=2$)のブロックに分けて形成されている。即ち、各ブロック内におけるノズルピッチ k は4である。各ノズル群101の間隔 p は5である。從って、各ノズルの物理的配置は、BN個($N/BN=10/2=5$)のノズルが束まれているため、各ブロックのノズルには、第1番目～第N／BN番目の順位をそれぞれ割り当つてある。

[0150] しかし、本実施の形態では、各ノズルを駆動するための駆動部側の構成並びに、各ノズル群が第1の実施の形態とは異なる。各ブロックにN／BN個($N/BN=10/2=5$)のノズルが合まれているため、各ブロックのノズルには、第1番目～第N／BN番目の順位をそれぞれ割り当つてある。

[0151] 図24に則して説明すると、印刷ヘッド1-1は、2個のブロック1-12、1-13によって構成されており、各ブロック1-12、1-13は、それぞれ5個ずつのノズルを有している。各ブロック内のノズルには、それぞれ5～10までの5つの順位が割り当てられており、第1のブロック1-12は、1～5まで10個のノズルによって構成され、第2のブロック1-13は、6～10までの5個のノズルによって構成されている。

[0152] 本実施の形態では、ブロック1-12、1-13における同一順位の2つのノズルによって1つのノズル群を構成している。即ち、ノズル a_1 、 a_2 からなる第1のノズル群1-11aと、ノズル b_1 、 b_2 からなる第2のノズル群1-11bと、ノズル c_1 、 c_2 からなる第3のノズル群1-11cと、ノズル d_1 、 d_2 からなる第4のノズル群1-11dと、ノズル e_1 、 e_2 からなる第5のノズル群1-11eと、の合計5つのノズル群を備えている。

[0153] 各ブロック1-12、1-13内の同一順位のノズルによってノズル群1-11a～1-11eを構成する本実施の形態では、各ノズルのビッチ(すなはち実効的なノズルピッチ)は、 $(k \cdot (M-1) + p_b)$ である。従って、 $N/(M \cdot S)$ と $(k \cdot (M-1) + p_b)$ とが互いに累の関係になるように条件 N, M, S, k, p_b を選択しつつ、 $N/(M \cdot S)$ の定ビッチ副走査を行うことにより、インターレース方式で印刷を行うことができる。図24に示す例では、 $N=10, M=5 (N/BN=10/2=2)$ 、 $k=4, p_b=5, S=1$ であるから、 $N/(M \cdot S) = (10-5)/5 = 2, (k \cdot (M-1) + p_b) = 4 \cdot (5-1) + 5 = 21$ となり、 $N/(M \cdot S)$ と $(k \cdot (M-1) + p_b)$ とは互いに累の関係に立っている。また、副走査は、 $10/(5 \cdot 1) = 2$ ドットである。

[0154] なお、図24に示す印刷方式では、群間ピッチが k であり、各ノズル群内の2つのノズルの間のピッチが $(k \cdot (M-1) + p_b)$ である。本実施の形態では、群間距離に満足する上述した条件 $C-3b$ は満足していないが、条件 $C-3a, C-3c$ は満足している。

[0155] このように構成される本実施の形態では、多数のドット形成要素を有する印刷ヘッドを容易に形成することができる。さらに、 $N/(M \cdot S)$ と最小要素ピッチ k とが互いの累となるように各ブロード N, M, S, k を選択し、ドットピッチ D の $N/(M \cdot S)$ 倍定ビッチ p を印刷頭部で搬送させるため、群間距離 p の介在によってドット形成要素の要素ピッチが印刷ヘッド内的一部分で異なる場合でも、いわゆるインターレース印刷を行うことができる。

[0156] また、本発明の第2の印刷方式では、群間距離 p は最小要素ピッチ k 以外の正の整数であればよく、各ドット形成要素間で群間距離 p が異なっていてもドット形成要素を備えた印刷ヘッドを容易に構成できることを意味する。

[0157] 本実施の形態では、第2の印刷方式の上記各実施の形態と同様に、副走査方向に隣接するドットラインを互いに異なるノズルによって形成することが可能である。つまり、第1のブロック1-12は、「1～5」回の主走査バスで形成されることを意味する。

[0158] 第2の印刷方式においても、前述した第1の印刷方式の第4の実施の形態の印刷ヘッド51(図1)の条件を示すための説明図である。

[0159] なお、当業者であれば、本発明の範囲から逸脱しない範囲で、上述した第2の印刷方式の各実施の形態に適宜変更、追加、修正、削除等を行うことができるとする。例えば、各実施の形態では、第1の走査方向としての主走査方向からドットを形成する場合を述べたが、これに限らず、第2の走査方向としての副走査方向から印刷を行う構成とすることもできる。

[0160] また、本発明の第2の印刷方式では、各ノズル群を用いた第2の印刷方式の基本的な構成は、各ドット形成要素によって走査することができるため、各実施の形態で示すオーバーラップ印刷を行ってもできる。つまり、最初の主走査で通過したドットラインを形成し、次回の主走査によって、既に形成されたドットの上に新たなドットを更に重ねることにより、より一層の多階調印刷を行うことができる。

[0161] さらに、第2の印刷方式の各実施の形態では、シリアルプリンタを表示したが、ラインプリンタ等にも適用することができ、ファクシミリ機等の各種機器を複合化させた複合印刷装置にも適用することができる。

[0162] 以上の説明が明らかならぬよう、本発明の第2の印刷方式によれば、ドット形成要素群とドット形成要素群との間の群間距離 p を、ドット形成要素群内におけるドット形成要素の最小要素ピッチ k と違えたため、多数のドット形成要素を有する印刷ヘッドを容易に形成することができる。さらに、 $N/(M \cdot S)$ と最小要素ピッチ k とが互いの累となるように各ブロード N, M, S, k を選択し、ドットピッチ D の $N/(M \cdot S)$ 倍定ビッチ p を印刷頭部で搬送させるため、群間距離 p の介在によってドット形成要素の要素ピッチが印刷ヘッド内的一部分で異なる場合でも、いわゆるインターレース印刷を行うことができる。

[0163] また、本発明の第2の印刷方式では、群間距離 p は最小要素ピッチ k 以外の正の整数であればよく、各ドット形成要素間で群間距離 p が異なっていてもドット形成要素を備えた印刷ヘッドを容易に構成できることを意味する。即ち、例えば、「1～5」回の主走査バスでの回数、ノズル番号を示す。「1」の例では、「1～5」回の主走査バスで形成される本実施の形態でも、上記各実施の形態と同様に、副走査方向に隣接するドットラインを互いに異なるノズルによって形成することができる。

[0164] なお、この発明は上記の実施例や本実施形態において最もではなく、その要旨を逸脱しない範圍に限り、インターレース印刷を行うことが可能である。例えば、次のような変形も可能である。

[0165] (1) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現されていた構成の一節をソフトウェアによって実現するようにしてもよく、逆に、ソフトウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0166] (2) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0167] (3) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0168] (4) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0169] (5) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0170] (6) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0171] (7) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0172] (8) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0173] (9) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0174] (10) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0175] (11) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0176] (12) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0177] (13) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0178] (14) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0179] (15) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0180] (16) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0181] (17) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0182] (18) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0183] (19) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0184] (20) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0185] (21) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0186] (22) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0187] (23) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0188] (24) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0189] (25) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0190] (26) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0191] (27) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0192] (28) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0193] (29) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0194] (30) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0195] (31) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0196] (32) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0197] (33) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0198] (34) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0199] (35) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0200] (36) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0201] (37) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0202] (38) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

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[0204] (40) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0205] (41) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

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[0207] (43) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0208] (44) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0209] (45) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

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[0214] (50) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0215] (51) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0216] (52) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0217] (53) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0218] (54) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0219] (55) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0220] (56) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0221] (57) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0222] (58) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0223] (59) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0224] (60) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0225] (61) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0226] (62) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0227] (63) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0228] (64) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0229] (65) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0230] (66) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0231] (67) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0232] (68) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0233] (69) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0234] (70) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0235] (71) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0236] (72) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

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[0238] (74) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0239] (75) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0240] (76) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0241] (77) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0242] (78) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0243] (79) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0244] (80) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0245] (81) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

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[0247] (83) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0248] (84) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0249] (85) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0250] (86) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0251] (87) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

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[0258] (94) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0259] (95) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0260] (96) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0261] (97) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0262] (98) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0263] (99) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0264] (100) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0265] (101) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0266] (102) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0267] (103) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0268] (104) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0269] (105) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

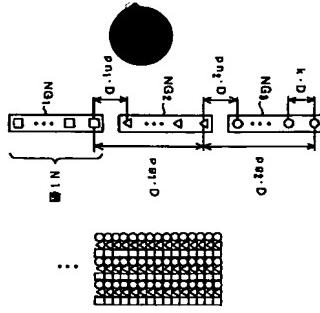
[0270] (106) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

[0271] (107) 上記実施例において、ハードウェアによって実現された構成の一節をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。

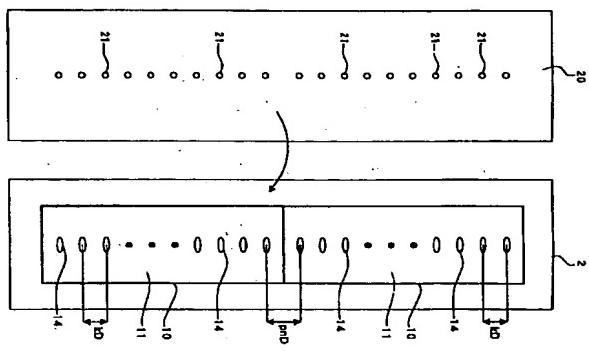
[0272] (108) 上記実施例

[図5]

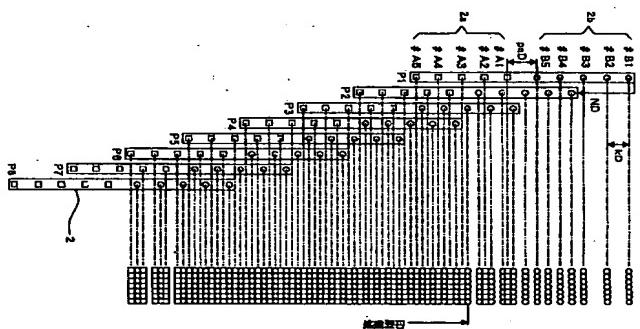
各ノット部が金属シート上で配置を示す



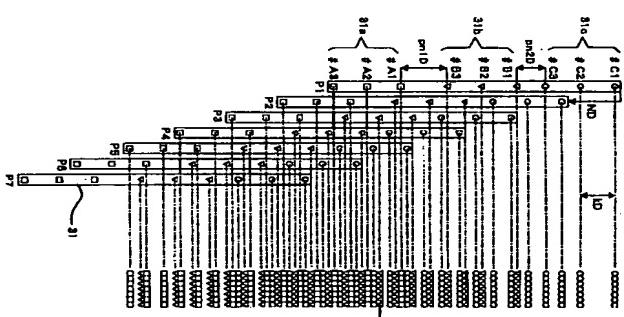
[図7]



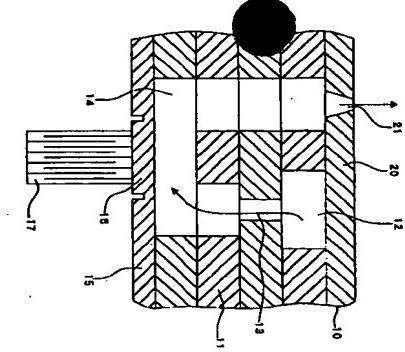
[図9]



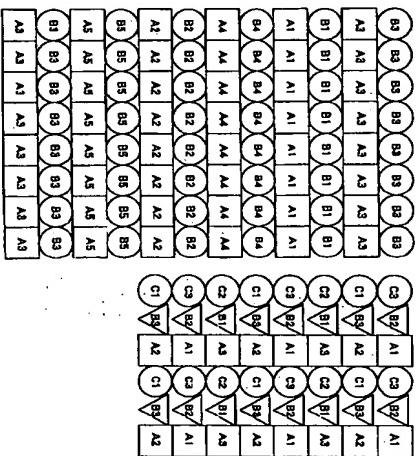
[図11]



[図8]

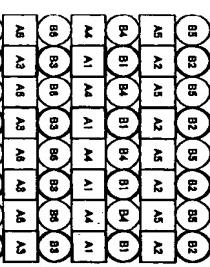


[図10]

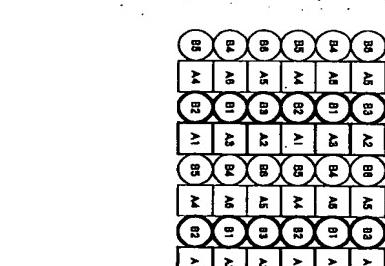
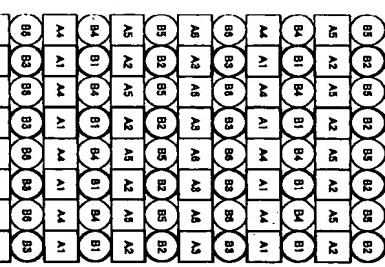
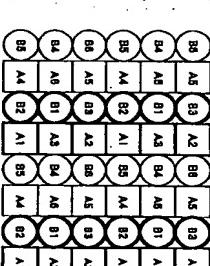


[図20]

[図14]



[図22]



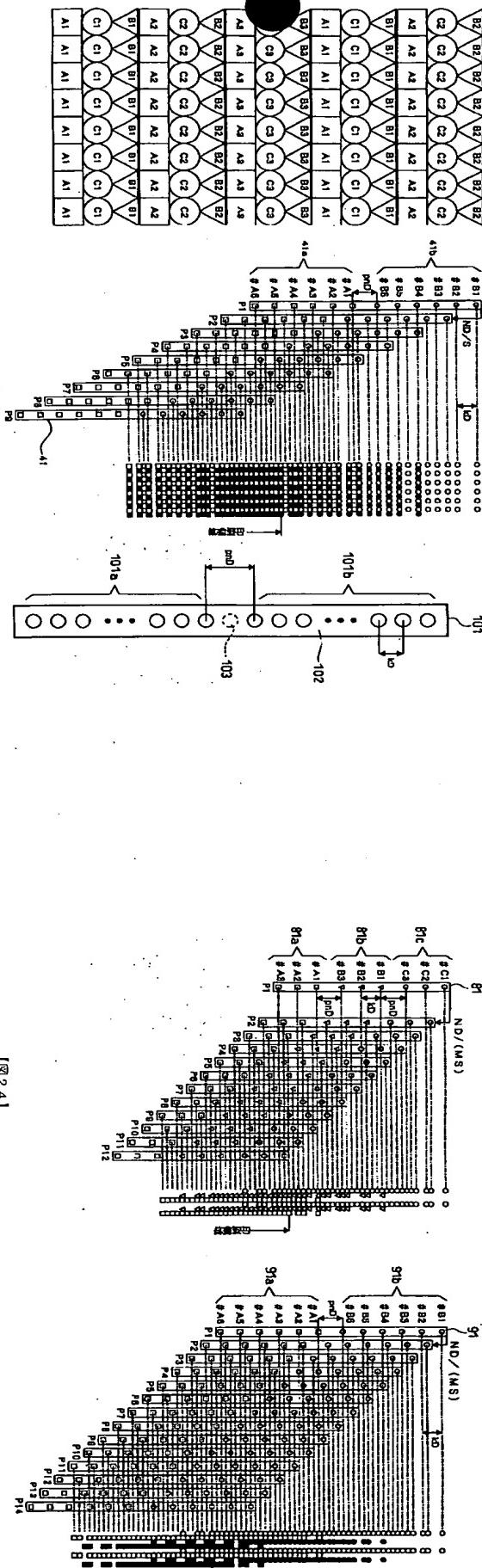
[☒ 12]



[☒ 23]

[61]

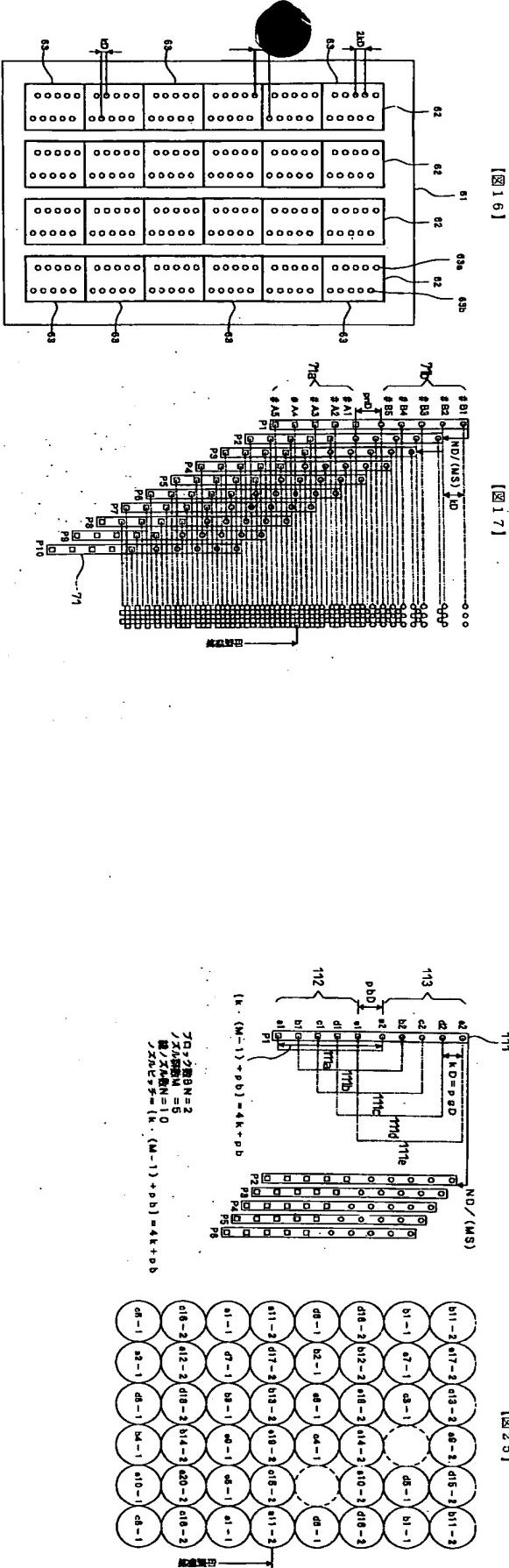
121



191

四

[図25]



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